

GLAD HAND

Extended to the Louisville Business Men.

Seymour business men did themselves great credit in their reception to the Louisville business men Tuesday evening. The visitors arrived at 5:10 in three special cars over the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Co's. line. S. W. Kysker, president of the Louisville Association, was not with the party, but he was represented by Albert N. Struck, who, with the secretary A. T. Macdonald, looked after arrangements from the visitors' end of the line.

The incoming cars were met at the corner of Bruce and Chestnut streets by the Seymour Merchants' Association and city officials. Headed by the city police and the Louisville band which was made up of nineteen pieces the visitors and home merchants marched north on Chestnut to Second, east on Second to Ewing, north on Ewing to Fifth, west on Fifth to Chestnut, south on Chestnut to Armory hall, where a welcome luncheon was served to the visitors.

John A. Ross, president of the Seymour Merchants' Association, presided at the speech making, which began about 6 o'clock. In his welcome address he spoke especially of the good work done by the Merchants' Association in the collection of bad accounts and the prevention of having these increase; of the rule against contributions to hold-up schemes; of the work against a subsidy to traction lines; the work on city franchises; and the organization of the new telephone company. He spoke highly of the excellent equipment and service which our traction lines are supplying, and his reference to the traction company brought hearty applause from the visitors. He said that it gave the merchants of Seymour the greatest pleasure to be able to entertain as guests Louisville wholesale men. He spoke of the relations between the wholesale and the retail merchant, which in later years had become closer than formerly.

Albert N. Struck, who responded on behalf of the Louisville Merchants' Association, expressed both his surprise and pleasure at the excellent electric service supplied by the I. & L. traction company. He spoke very briefly saying that the trip was made more for the purpose of meeting the merchants of the Indiana towns personally than to solicit business. He closed by introducing J. Wheeler Campbell, formerly State Senator from Paducah.

Senator Campbell said that the visitors were glad to become acquainted with our business men and hoped thereby to promote stronger trade relations. He dwelt on the honesty and fairness of dealing between wholesale and retail merchants. He declared that the people had awakened to the necessity of a square deal. He said that Louisville was near to Southern Indiana in many ways, as her people were close kin to Indians. Transportation facilities were now almost at their best, he said, which had much to do with the business relations between cities both near and far apart.

J. H. Matlock, president of the Jackson County Loan and Trust Co., spoke enthusiastically about Seymour and her prospects. He said her people were proud of the city. He said that despite the fact that Seymour rested amid an agricultural belt, it had many flourishing manufacturing plants. He brought the house down when he declared that the business people of Seymour would not stand for a "knocker" in their midst.

"When we find a fellow continually knocking on our town," said the speaker, "we in some way give him a gentle hint that it is time for him to move."

Mr. Matlock said that he wanted to impress upon the minds of the Louisville merchants that the Seymour merchants were above the average in point of business acumen and ability. He said there were fewer failures among the merchants of Seymour than in any city of its size that he knew of. Mr. Matlock was roundly cheered by the visitors when he closed his address.

Sam P. Jones, formerly president of the Louisville Commercial Club, made a short talk, in which he said that he wanted the Seymour merchants to know that their friendship was appreciated by the Louisville business men. He said that Louisville has always had a fair share of the Southern Indiana trade and if fair dealing stood for anything the relations would continue. He took especial pains to compliment the Indiana state fair and declared it is the best in the Union. Mr. Jones

is connected with the Kentucky state fair, and he stated they are patterning after Indiana.

Col. E. Polk John on, who was formerly on the Courier-Journal, who also served in the Confederate army with Joe Wheeler, and who is a nephew of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson made a few remarks on the splendid place of Indiana both in peace and in war. He paid tribute to some of Indiana's great men, Morton, Harrison, Lew Wallace, Fairbanks and others. He said we have come over to Indiana to see our kinsfolk. Our ancestors either migrated from Kentucky, or came from the same source in Virginia so that we are not distinctly related by blood and by mutual interests.

He was followed by Major Marmaduke Bowden who fought in the Spanish American war alongside Indiana soldiers and said he learned to appreciate their valor and courage. He said the visitors represent 3,000 business men of Louisville who ask only a free hand clasp and a closing of the chasm between the north and the south.

After the speech making the band played "Old Kentucky Home" and the visitors scattered about the city seeing the sights, and enjoying the company of Seymour people. The band paraded the streets, serenaded each of the newspaper offices and after furnishing an abundance of excellent music returned to their car.

The party left here on the return trip at 8:30 and reached home in good time, the first car making the run to Louisville in an hour and a half.

On the trip to Seymour stops were made at Sellersburg, Memphis, Henryville, Scottsburg, Austin and Crothersville at each of which places brief receptions were tendered them. At Crothersville the welcome speech was made by Attorney Alf Cox who made a great hit with his speech. He had not been speaking very long before a dozen or more persons asked at once: "Who is that speaker?"

"Why, that's Cox," and that was deemed sufficient. He was surrounded by fifty or more persons after he finished his speech, who sought to shake his hand and thank him personally for his welcome and his ringing speech.

While in Crothersville the visitors were served with lemonade in abundance and each was given a carnation with a white ribbon around the stem bearing the words, "Presented by the Crothersville Fair Association." The cars pulled out for Seymour amid shouts and the waving of handkerchiefs. The subject of conversation from there to Seymour was the speech that Cox made.

All the Louisville newspapers were represented on the trip: Courier Journal, Mr. Griffin; Herald, C. W. Dudley; Times, Wm. Coleman; and Post, Lee Robinson.

Those Rumors.

The rumors that have been in circulation since Monday night about the arrest of a prominent Seymour business man have been given much attention and if there is anything in the report we can get no information to that effect. Most of the reports seem to indicate that the alleged arrest was made through the Pennsylvania railway company. The local employees of the company were asked about the report today and stated they knew nothing and furthermore that it would be impossible for the most talked of rumors to be true as all business going through their hands is carefully checked and such irregularities as these particular rumors suggest could not possibly occur.

Wrestling Match.

Howard Wiggam known as "Kid" Wiggam, of Indianapolis is here visiting his cousin, Emery Deputy. Wiggam is the champion welter weight wrestler of Indiana having defeated Woerner and other contestants for the honor. Since coming here arrangements have been made to pull off a match with Billy Edwards of Knoxville, Tenn. the light heavy-weight champion of the south. The match will take place at the Majestic next Saturday night 9:30. Wiggam began training for the match immediately after the arrangements were completed and will continue until Saturday when he expects to be in first class condition.

The Carnival.

Another article on the carnival was handed the REPUBLICAN today too late for publication in this issue. It will appear tomorrow.

Get your lunch and short order meals at Hamilton's restaurant, Giger building, Indianapolis ave. j21d

W. N. Turner, traveling salesman for the Pearl Packing House of Madison, was in this city this afternoon.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

CANDIDATES

ON

State Republican Ticket.

Brief Biographies of the Men Who Seek the People's Favor on a Platform of Sterling Republican Policies.

STATE TREASURER.

The Money Bags of Hoosierdom Safe In Oscar Hadley's Hands.

OSCAR HADLEY, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is a typical Indiana agriculturist, stock-raiser and business man. He was born on a farm in Hendricks County, where his



OSCAR HADLEY.

parents settled in an early day. In addition to being one of the best-known breeders of blooded stock in the country, he is president of the First National Bank of Plainfield, Ind., and has served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years, and is at present a member of the executive committee of the Board. He was chairman of the building committee that had charge of the erection of the pavilion at the State Fair grounds, which is admired by everyone. He was also largely instrumental in securing the appropriation for the pavilion. He is enthusiastic in his work for the success of the Association, and is at present in charge of the erection of a large stock barn on the fair grounds. Mr. Hadley was twice elected trustee of his home township, serving nearly six years, after which he was elected treasurer of Hendricks county. He is serving his first term as State Treasurer, and was re-nominated at the state convention last April without opposition. Mr. Hadley's official record has been most creditable, and one that his friends point to with pride. He was one of the first to advocate the policy of the state and counties receiving the interest on all public funds, and other reform measures which have since been taken up by the Legislature. Politically he has been closely identified with state and local politics for many years, having served as a member of his county organization for sixteen years.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the city of Seymour, Indiana, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the city clerk, up to 7 o'clock p. m., August 3, 1908 for the following public improvement in said city, as authorized by the improvement resolution named for the construction of a ten inch sewer from Laurel street to Oak street in Block "B" Butlers addition to said city. All work done in the making of said described public improvement shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, and detailed plans, profiles, drawings and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of the city civil engineer of said city.

The bidders in submitting proposals to make said described public improvement, must accompany each bid with a certified check in the sum of \$25.00 as evidence of good faith that the successful bidder will execute, within ten days from the acceptance of the proposal, contracts and bond satisfactory to the Common Council. A failure of the successful bidder to enter into such contract and bond upon the acceptance of such proposal will forfeit the check and the sum of money payable thereon to the city as agreed and liquidated damages for such failure.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Published July 15 and 22, 1908.

FRED EVERBACK,
City Clerk.

Big Fee Demanded.

Suit for \$1,000,000, which sum the plaintiff claims is due him for services rendered, was begun at Chicago Monday against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railway Company; Rock Island Company; Robert Mather, Charles W. Hotchkiss and William C. Brown. The plaintiff in the suit is William Armstrong. He avers in his complaint that he purchased for the defendants the following properties formerly under the control of John R. Walsh, former president of the defunct Chicago National Bank, and now under prison sentence for violating the Federal banking laws.

The Chicago Southern railway, the Southern Illinois railway, the Southern Indiana railway, the Bedford Stone Quarry, the Bedford Belt railway, the Southern Indiana Coal Company, the Indiana Coal Company, the capital stock of these companies and also properties owned or held in trust for the use of the owners of these companies prior to May 1, 1906.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the **Sanol** Remedies. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

DIED.

ELKINS:—Charles Elkins, of Hamilton township, died about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a short account of which was given in the REPUBLICAN yesterday. Age 64 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was born and reared in Hamilton township and lived in this county most of his life. His wife died about eight years ago. He leaves six children, five of whom are married. There are also several grandchildren living. One daughter, Mrs. Andy Schrader, resides at Woodland, Mich. One son was working with the father Tuesday and was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Elkins had been subject to sinking spells for several years but the family did not seem to have realized that it was heart trouble that was affecting him. There has been a noticeable decline in his health for the past two years but he kept at work and was at work yesterday up to the time of his death. He has always been employed on the farm.

The funeral will occur at the Mt. Healthy Methodist church in Bartholomew county, north of Waymansville, Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Burial at the Mt. Healthy cemetery.

A Business Builder.

Advertising is today the mightiest factor in the business world. It is an evolution of modern industrial competition. It is a business builder with a potency that goes beyond human desire. It is something more than a "drummer" knocking at the door of the consumer—something more than mere salesmanship on paper. It is a positive, creative force in business. It booms the town. It builds factories, sky-scrapers and railroads. It makes two blades of grass grow in the business world where only one grew before. It multiplies human wants and intensifies human desires. It furnishes excuse to timorous and hesitating ones for possessing the things which under former conditions they could easily get along without. The human mind is so constructed that it is appreciably affected by repetition, and, after all, advertising is only repetition in constantly varying form.

Surgical Operation.

Doctors Graessle, Shiels and Luckey operated on Mrs. Mary Vogel, of 343 E. High street, at the Seymour Hospital this morning about seven o'clock. Mrs. Vogel was stricken with strangulated hernia Tuesday morning but a physician was not called till in the afternoon. He soon found the condition serious and called another physician into consultation. Both decided that an operation was necessary but the patient would not consent to it till early this morning. The bowel was found to be in a very bad condition and another operation will likely be necessary. The patient was taken to the hospital Tuesday afternoon and will have a long siege of it at the best before she is even able to leave the hospital. Her chances for recovery have probably been lessened very greatly by the delay in the operation.

The Booster.

We love the man with the rose on the tongue; the man who sees the boy's dirty face, but mentions his bright eyes; who notices your shabby coat, but praises your studious habits the man who sees all faults, but who is quick to praise and slow to blame. We like to meet a man whose smile will brighten up deadness; whose voice is full of the music of the birds; whose handshake is inspiring. He makes us forget our troubles as the raven's croak is forgotten when the woodthrush sings. God bless the man of cheer! There is plenty of trouble here and we need no increase of it. The is a lot of dying done ahead of time.—Western Publisher.

May Come Home Sunday.

Homer Foist, of Reddington township, who was operated on for appendicitis at Columbus twelve days ago, continues to improve and is now able to sit up. It is hoped that he can be brought home by next Saturday or Sunday. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foist of near Reddington. He was first attacked with the trouble several weeks ago but was in no condition to be operated on at the time.

Williams Carbolic Salve With Arnica and witch Hazel.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands and all skin eruptions. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c by A. J. Pellens Druggist.

Williams Mfg. Co. Props. Cleveland, O.

W. F. Miller made a business trip to Brownstown this morning on No. 7.

A Lafayette Woman Hung Marvelous Result of a Woman's Plea.

An old lady called on the Root Juice scientist over at Lafayette, Ind., and said: "I actually hung to the neck of my husband and pleaded with him to try Root Juice. So much was being said about the remarkable cures the remedy has made that I felt it might do him some good. He had suffered for years with his stomach and kidneys and severe headaches. Every change of the weather his back pained him very much and of late years the lightest food would ferment in his stomach and bowels and the fermentation of gas would cause him to bloat so that he could not button his vest. He tried so many medicines that he lost heart, but I finally persuaded him to take Root Juice. He has used but a little over two bottles and I never saw such a change in a man in my life. He told me this morning that he would not take the best farm in the state for what the wonderful medicine has done for him." A number of local people have reported remarkable cures resulting from a short use of the great health-promoting discovery. It gives a good appetite, creates good digestion and seems to heal and tone every organ in the body. Root Juice is \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50 at W. F. Peter's drug store.

Telephone Talk.

The new telephone company is now stringing the large cables in the city and the REPUBLICAN was informed that all the poles but about thirty were up Monday evening except in scattering places about the city where long poles are needed and these were not here at the time the pole gangs were at work in those districts. Another cable gang will be put on within the next few days when there will be three gangs stretching cables. Most all of the material of every kind that is not already here for the construction of the line is already on the way and will be arriving during the next week. If all hands make good their promises we will have the new phones in operation within five weeks from present time. Telephone service will seem like a new thing to a great many Seymour people who have been doing without for about six months.

Canada Thistles.

Canada thistles are again the subject of much talk. These are considered a menace to any farm or community at large and should be kept clipped. The legislature recognizes them as such and provided briefly that it shall be the duty of road supervisors, whenever complaint is made to them of thistles growing to the height of six inches or more, to serve notice on the owner to cut them below the surface of the ground within five days. Should the owner fail in this, the supervisor must report the fact to the township trustee, who shall see to it that they are cut down at once and the expense of doing so charged up to the owner of the farm, and collected by the proper county officer.

Politicians Paying Fare.

It is stated that the Hepburn law will cost politicians \$500,000, as now passes mean big transportation bills. Railroads formerly issued free fares amounting to \$1,500,000, but on account of legislation last winter the politicians will be obliged to pay cash this year. The Hepburn law prohibits the issuance or acceptance of transportation passes on penalty of a fine from \$200 to \$20,000 with possible imprisonment as well. It is stated that in former presidential campaigns the railroads and other transportation companies had extended pass courtesies to speakers and other political orators amounting to from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000.

In Scotland.

The Indianapolis Star party of tourists in which a local interest is felt on account of the lively competition made for places in it arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, last Saturday. The names of the steamers on which they are making side trips—Lock Lomon, Lock Katrina—recall vividly Walter Scott's word painting of the beautiful scenery of Scotland, and especially his masterpiece, "The Lady of the Lake."

Unique Pay Roll.

Unique among the pay rolls of the country is that of the Pennsylvania railroad, which, according to a compilation just completed, is known to have 1,350 active employees who have been with the road forty years or more. In addition 1,013 men have served company more than forty years, but have retired from their work and are receiving pensions regularly from the company.

Admiral Evans says he will not write a book. There's a good fellow.

Some people cling to the old-fashioned idea that a man must be a genius if he goes about with uncombed hair.

A man with a grinch, a pistol, and an opportunity is a dangerous character in other countries besides France.

A man says that he has discovered a gold mine in the Adirondacks. It's a safe bet that he means a summer hotel.

The experience of Harry Thaw is likely to make the insanity plea somewhat unpopular in the State of New York.

A fickle generation that loathes monotony would be glad to hear of some one besides Harriman occasionally getting a new railroad.

The Mauretania has done something unique. It isn't every ocean liner that can break a propeller blade and a world's record on the same trip.

Well, suppose women's feet are growing larger, as alleged. A woman's foot is just the size it ought to be, no matter what size of shoe she wears.

And now they are printing President Madison's love letters. Is there no statute of limitations in Cupid's court? The poor man must be glad he is dead.

Bernard Shaw's latest comedy treats marriage as a joke. Naturally, it is being severely criticised by men who have been married but can't see the joke.

A New Yorker has served a year and a half for forgery as a result of mistaken identity. Wonder how much he is consoled by the fact that he has had a clear conscience all this time.

"It's too late to put the muzzle on after the mad dog has bitten you," says the Baltimore Sun. The obvious moral seems to be that you should wear your muzzle all the time and avoid trouble.

One of the professors makes the announcement that in 4,000 years from now English will be a dead language. We can hardly believe it will take that long for baseball slang to spread over the world.

"Saloons have swing doors which yield to a very gentle push. Why not school houses?" is the pertinent question asked by a correspondent of the New York Times. It ought to be as easy to get out of a school house as into a saloon.

The lawless behavior of college youth may be traced to that lack of discipline which manifests itself everywhere among the young generation. There has been much talk of the effeminization of the American schoolboy. If to be effeminized is to be insolent and disobedient and to regard infractions of authority as a lark, the charge is only too true.

Every urbanite is, when sifted down to irreducible first principles, a hayseed. The dweller within brick walls, with an outlook upon endless rows of brick walls, is contented enough to hibernate in artificial environments; but when the leaves burst their petals and nature resumes the raiment of green, his soul begins to cry for the open fields, the flowing waters, the freedom of the wilds. For the sake of brevity it is said "his soul," but it will be understood that "her soul" also joins in the insistent back-to-nature clamor.

The famous label, "Made in Germany," may soon with propriety be put on a large part of the reforested Adirondack mountain area. The State of New York bought nine hundred and fifty thousand seedling trees from German nurseries this year, and is planting those which are three years old in the treeless districts. Those which are only two years old—about half of the number—will be planted in nurseries, to remain a year before they are set out permanently. The Germans sell the three-year-old trees at about the rate of four for a cent, and that is one reason why the State sent the order across the ocean.

America is not the only country that is considering the development of its waterways. Bavaria is making arrangements to spend about ninety million dollars in deepening its rivers and building canals in order to become the center of commerce between the North Sea and the Black Sea. The most important work will be the construction of a waterway through the valley of the Main between Aschaffenburg and Bischofsberg deep enough to float vessels of fifteen hundred tons. The river itself will be used so far as possible. To give access to the sea it will be necessary to dredge the lower reaches of the Main, connecting with the Rhine, and an arrangement has been made with Prussia for sharing the expense of this part of the work.

Most of the recent news about Venezuela has not been pleasant reading. Here is an exception. La Guaira, a Venezuela town, was stricken with bubonic plague. Short-sighted "business

interests" required that the news be suppressed. The board of health drew up a document declaring the sanitary condition of the town to be perfect, and asked the foreign consuls to sign it. The American consul had backbone enough to refuse to lie. A Venezuelan physician who reported cases of the plague was put in jail for so doing. But thanks to him and the American, the truth could not be suppressed, and the town was quarantined by the Venezuelan government.

While generalizations regarding nations are as a rule meaningless, there is some truth in the familiar saying that the French have a passion for logic in their politics and a "geometrical" aversion to compromise. The Dreyfus affair in all its phases may be cited as not a bad illustration of this theory. At first all France, with the exception of a courageous, idealistic group of "intellectuals," savagely asserted the guilt of Dreyfus and the imperative necessity of standing by the verdict of the military court. To suggest revision, to challenge the fairness of the trial, the sufficiency of the evidence, was treason. The campaign for revision was opposed by the government, the army, the press, the fashionable sets, the powerful circles of finance and business, the politicians of all parties. But reason triumphed over all of these, and the triumph was splendidly, gloriously complete. The three heroes of the great fight were Picquart, Zola and Clemenceau. The last named is Premier of France; Picquart is Minister of War, head of the army that sought his death and disgrace, while Zola, who died under strange and tragic circumstances, has been honored with a place in the Pantheon. Moreover, the Nationalist party, formed by the anti-Dreyfusards and "defenders of the army," has since dwindled and lost popular support everywhere; it is scarcely more than a name. In these circumstances it is not astonishing that some of the irreconcilable fanatics among the rabid anti-Semites and the plotters against the republic and civil supremacy should, as a last protest, an expiring gasp, have worked themselves up into a frenzy over the removal of Zola's body to the Pantheon and should have incited an attempt to assassinate Dreyfus. But the major almost miraculously escaped martyrdom, and the epilogue of the national drama will further discredit the forces of darkness and racial hatred, the cause of impotent rage and blind bigotry. The would-be assassin will be tried and punished, but there will be nothing spectacular about the proceedings. The days of "nationalism" are over, and not only the government, but the army as well, has "changed hands."

BEETLES FOLLOW A SHIP.

Black Pest Undismayed by Changes of Temperature.

The British steamer Anselma di Larrinaga, which arrived yesterday, consigned to the sugar refineries in Long Island City, had a peculiar pest to deal with on her long journey from Probolinggo, Sourabaya, Tegay and Colombo, according to the New York Tribune. She sailed from Sourabaya on June 20, after taking on a cargo of sugar and cane. Black beetles, which abound in the East Indies, are attracted to all the ships that carry sugar cargoes, and make the lives of those on the sugar ships in port in the far East almost unbearable. But they generally disappear from the ships after they have put a few hundred miles between them and their ports of departure.

On the Anselma di Larrinaga, however, the big beetles, some of them almost as large as a man's hand, continued passengers, and no amount of battle on the part of the British steamer's European crew seemed to do any good, so far as driving the insects from the ship was concerned.

Contrary to precedent, the black beetles stood the changes of climate and continued to hover about the Larrinaga until she was well up the Atlantic and nearing Delaware breakwater, where the steamer was to await orders. Even then there were some survivors, and when the steamer arrived at this port yesterday the officers and crew related their experiences with the "black plague" and showed some hardy specimens of the East Indian bugs.

While the fight of the crew against the black beetles was in progress the latter part of last month and the steamer was making her way through the Red Sea, the Larrinaga was doubly afflicted with a visitation of the locust swarms that were reported by two far East steamers last week. The locusts and the black beetles did not seem to agree, and First Officer Rous of the Larrinaga gave a vivid description yesterday of how the two bug armies fought battles over the Larrinaga's decks and finally made the human beings on the steamer their common foe. Shovels from the stoke hole were brought in requisition on the Larrinaga to get the locusts and beetles over the side, and even then the insects, which had crawled into nooks and corners, remained on board to make occasional forays in the main cabin and the crew's quarters.

The Usual Way.

"How do you expect to spend your vacation this year?"

"Judging from the number of people my wife has invited to visit us at our cottage, by sleeping on the floor as usual."—Detroit Free Press.

A man who is loved by a woman has no liberty. A married man who looks at a pretty girl, except as he looks at a catfish, or a spring rabbit, or a turtle, or any other ordinary thing, is untrue to his Plighted Troth.

Political Comment.

Caleb Powers' Liberation.

After an incarceration in the jails of Kentucky for eight years and three months, during which time he was once sentenced to life imprisonment and twice to the gallows under repeated convictions of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel, in still another trial the jury having disagreed, Caleb Powers has been pardoned by the Governor of Kentucky. This act of executive clemency closes one of the darkest chapters in the political history of the Blue Grass region. For while the crime of murder really lay at the root of the long controversy which raged around the unfortunate Powers, the dramatic taking off of Goebel—on the eve of the success of his manœuvres to set aside the verdict of the people at the polls and to seat himself in the executive chair—was universally regarded in Kentucky as an act of political partisanship rather than as a violation of the laws against man-killing, and it was the intensity of that bitter partisanship, through all the years that have intervened, which has thrown the veil of suspicion over the administration of justice in the local courts.

The repeated action of the higher courts in setting aside the successive convictions of Powers has strengthened the impression, which has deepened into a conviction, that there was no justice for Powers as it was administered in Kentucky by his political opponents. Juries and courts were so imbued with the spirit of the feud, with the unreasonable demand for vengeance for the killing of one of their clan, that in the trials in the lower courts hardly a pretense was made of weighing evidence, and the result each time was a foregone conclusion. Against these fearful odds Powers fought with a courage and persistence which won even the admiration of his foes, and which gradually so changed public opinion that the pardon just granted—through the gift of a Republican Governor—will be regarded with general approval.

Outside of Kentucky there will be but one judgment. Goebel will never fill the role of a martyr, except in the estimation of his own narrow partisans. He was an unscrupulous politician, engaged in an evil cause, and while the provocation was no justification for the crime of his assassination, he brought his own fate upon himself, by means which he had not himself hesitated to employ. There was no direct evidence connecting Powers with the shooting, but even were it true that he was cognizant of the plans of the reckless mountaineers who are supposed to have encompassed the death of Goebel, it is clear that he has already suffered enough. Whether this pardon will really end the long war and pave the way for the return of the expatriated Governor, Taylor, or whether it will add fuel to the flames of faction, time alone will show, but there are many indications that Kentucky is tired and ashamed of the case and will be glad to let it sink into oblivion.—Chicago Tribune.

Bumper Crops in Sight.

When the dark days of last October came upon this country the people offered up thanks for the bountiful crops of 1907, for here was the unshaken foundation of prosperity. When the crisis began to lift, those wise in finance told us that the rapidity of our return to prosperity hung upon the size of the crops this fall.

Bear these things in mind and consider the government crop report made public yesterday.

Of winter wheat there is estimated a yield of 440,000,000 bushels, an increase of 61,000,000 over the estimate made at this time a year ago, and its present condition is placed at \$6, a figure 5 points in excess of the average for ten years. Of spring wheat the crop in sight is put at 290,000,000 bushels, the total for the nation being approximately 734,000,000, an increase of about 100,000,000 bushels over 1907, with an improvement in growing conditions over last year in every wheat state in the Union.

Of oats our first "billion-bushel" crop is promised, the estimate being placed at 1,056,000,000 bushels, the indications on June 1 of last year being for but 924,000,000. The condition of the oat crop, too, is excellent, figuring up to 92.5, an increase of almost 10 points over 1907. Prospects for heavier yields in rye, barley and hay also are held forth by the experts of the Agricultural Department.

Public confidence, that most mysterious of all our financial possessions, cannot long escape figures like these. The land, the original source of our real wealth, is to come to our rescue more effective than the currency bill or any other man-made help, and every farmer and business man knows it. Here is where confidence will be manufactured as quickly as it was destroyed when Merse and Heinze started trouble last fall.

The value of this extraordinarily good crop report is enhanced a hundred fold by the psychological moment at which it is presented to the country. In the railroad, commercial and banking worlds the word has been for months: "Business will pick up after July 1." A bumper crop forecast just now ought to furnish the last ounce of steam with which to start the ready wheels to moving.—Chicago Post.

A GREAT AMERICAN.

Recall Things Taft Has Done, and His Way of Doing Them.

Too many people look upon one of the few truly great Americans as merely a good, typical, average citizen, genial and well meaning; without unusual intellect or force of character, and content to take orders as the follower and understudy of a bigger, stronger man. It is because it is possible for even a small number of people to accept this misguided estimate of Taft that we call him the best known unknown.

How many people think to-day of what, within a month, might have set the country ablaze with excitement and sent regiments and warships hurrying to the isthmus? Just a few lines in the newspaper told how Taft had forsaken his campaign and, at risk of health and against the wishes of the President himself, had sailed to Panama. There, in a day, he settled a quarrel with Colombia that had grown acute. People here were not much interested. Fighting and burning and dead men in American khaki along the canal zone would have been "big news." But the spilling of just such news is Taft's specialty.

Ask the names of the ablest American diplomats, and the answers range from Ben Franklin to John Hay. But a different reply comes from the chancelleries of Europe. There you hear that one of the most notable examples of skillful statecraft in our history was the settlement of the question of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

Even there they do not appreciate that diplomacy fully, for Europeans do not understand the complex prejudices of our varying religious denominations. Yet more than Taft's own countrymen do they admire the statesman who, coming from a country where the Protestants are in the majority, made himself a welcome guest in the Vatican, and by his tact, his mastery of lay and ecclesiastical law, and, above all, by his sense of right and justice, was able, within a week, to settle a question of extreme intricacy, so that never since has there come a murmur from either Catholic or Protestant.

Taft went to the Philippines first to face a problem that would have taxed the genius of a Washington or a Lincoln. Here at home men do not talk much of the work he did there. But the "savage peoples, half devil and half child," call him "Father." And a few months ago one speech from him made peace replace a bloody insurrection that had been planned. It was just Taft's way. More news spoiled. More damage to his fame from the unthinking. More quiet, unflinching efficiency.

So it was in Cuba, so in Japan, so everywhere that the passage of the "Secretary of Peace" has left a trail of peace, good will and good work. Always the "pure joy of service," never the thought of self-aggrandizement. Always the big-brained, big-bodied, big-hearted, human, manly man, doing the day's work for the love of the work and love of the country he was working for. And always the "things that are worth doing" done so quietly, so speedily and so thoroughly that few recognize the magnitude of the achievement.

Thrice called to take the place on the Supreme bench that always was his life's ambition. And thrice refusing because the work he had at hand was not done. As judge, as department chief, as envoy extraordinary in the islands of the sea, always the story has run the same—master of men, yet man among men; dominating and forceful as he is human and lovable; intolerant of all wrong, yet sympathetic with all weakness; great diplomat, great administrator and great, broad-gauge American.

All these he has been in the past. Great President that is to be in our hope and belief in his future.—Philadelphia North American.

Insincere and Inconsistent.

The Indianapolis "Star" charges that the Republican press has joined in the demand for free wood pulp in a fashion that suggests cowardice, insincerity and inconsistency. A few Republican papers are amenable to the charge, but the most of them have the good sense to recognize that the reduction of the tariff on wood pulp will not cause a reduction in the price of white paper or help the situation in any fashion. The price of paper in the United States is no more affected by the tariff than that of coal. The immense output of our paper mills makes the possibility of the market being invaded by foreigners about as remote as the invasion of our coal market. Taking the duty off of wood pulp will simply result in making a present to the importer, who in this case is also the manufacturer and has full control of the situation and is quite ready to take advantage of any little thing the Free-Trader may be inclined to throw in his way.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Roosevelt's Policies Country's Saviors.

Policies, like producers, are usually good through and through if they are really good at all. The croakers who were ready to load the responsibility for the slump in the country's prosperity upon the shoulders of the President are no longer using this as a weapon of attack. It is impossible to do so in the light of fact. It is seen that had it not been for his policies the country would have suffered most grievously from the situation that brought on the panic. This is conceded by some of the leading financiers and business experts.—Baltimore American.

An Auctioneer Explains Why Beef is High

Beef prices will remain high, says the well-known auctioneer, F. M. Woods. The price of corn is the key to the whole situation. In a recent interview he said:

"As far as beef is concerned you may rest assured that it will be high for a long time to come! We have fewer cattle per capita than for twenty years back. There are no surplus cattle in the east or south, and the supply is very short on the plains of the west.

"The high prices of corn and hay last fall caused the farmers in the corn belt to market all their butcher stuff until today it is commanding almost as much money as steers and hard to buy at any price. The day of cheap corn is gone forever. Step up to the map, throw a ring around the corn belt of the United States and see how small a patch it is considering that it is the only corn patch for the world. Then think how the demand, at home and abroad is increasing. It is not only the raw material from which we make our beef and mutton, but it is made into 200 different cereal foods used by the entire world.

"Foreign countries are learning of the food value of corn. The members of the human family every year are buying more and more of it. As land gets higher and raw material increases in price the farmer must raise fewer cattle and better cattle.

"The constant use of pure-bred sires is raising the quality of our herds just as the top crossing with manure enriches our lands. Pure-bred animals and rich land are synonymous terms. Rich land is the best because it will produce more. Thoroughbred blood, like rich land, gives us more pounds of meat for a bushel of corn and is the only kind of blood that will yield a farmer any profit on \$100 land, and the land in the corn belt today will average more than \$100 per acre.

"The quality of our beef will get better and better for the use of thoroughbred blood gives quality to meat. No matter how long and well you fatten a poorly bred animal his meat will never have quality nor make first class food. The steer especially must have the breeding if the meat is to have quality. The last ten years has convinced the farmer of these facts and influenced also, by 60-cent corn and \$10 hay he has sorted out the tailends of his herd as he never sorted before. If there was some way to increase corn crop and cheaper raw material we would look for cheaper meat. But our lands are growing poorer and poorer all the time. The average yield in the corn belt is under thirty bushels, when it should be sixty. As high as 148 bushels per acre was raised last year on ten acres in Illinois, and our State farm produced last year, I understand, as high as ninety-seven and a half bushels per acre, which shows that with proper methods our corn crop would be doubled, and then beef would get cheaper, but that time will be a long time coming. There are too many tenant farmers checking year after year on the land and putting nothing back. If your checks are more than your deposits you'll find they won't be honored. Poor land means less raw material; that means high products. High prices for the products of the farm as here to stay. Necessity will force us to better feed our land and increase the yield, but the increase in population and the increased ability of the people to buy will more than keep pace with the increased production. Men working on small salaries must get out in the suburbs where they can keep a cow and have their own butter, milk and cream, and raise fowls and have a garden, all of which will save them fifty to sixty per cent. of their living expenses."—Inland Farmer.

WITH THE BISMARCKS.

Memories of a Visit to the "Iron Chancellor's" Old Schloss.

When at Kissingen, we were fortunate enough to make the "Iron Chancellor's" acquaintance. We dined with him at the old Schloss where he was living, its picturesque red roof making a landmark in the flat Bavarian scenery. We were only a party of six: the Prince and Princess Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife (who was of English origin), and ourselves. We dined in a large room which had a vaulted ceiling, and seemed to be used as a general living room. At dinner I sat on one side of the Prince, and Randolph on the other, the huge boar hound, our host's constant companion, lying on the ground between us. Conversation was animated. Bismarck spoke excellent English, but very slowly; and if he could not find the word he wanted, he would pause and think until he did. His family looked up to him with awe and admiration, and listened with the greatest attention to every word he uttered. The old Princess, who seemed very feeble, did not take much part in the conversation. After dinner we adjourned to another part of the room where we sat around a long table covered with books and newspapers. There were a great many illustrated papers, full of caricatures of Bismarck, which, in answer to a question, he assured me he did not mind in the least. Later, however, Count Herbert contradicted

this, saying that his father was really very sensitive and disliked being caricatured.

Speaking of the country and the long walks he took daily, Bismarck said he loved nature, but the amount of life he saw awed him and that it took a great deal of faith to believe that an "all-seeing Eye" could notice every living atom when one realized what it meant. "Have you ever sat on the grass and examined it closely? There is enough life in one square yard to appal you," he said. When we were about to leave his great dog fixed his fierce eyes on mine in so persistent a manner that I became alarmed and thought he was going to spring upon me; but the Prince reassured me, saying, "He is looking at your eyes, because he has not seen any like them." This was said in a grave voice and without a smile, leaving it doubtful if he intended to pay me a compliment.—From "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill" in the Century.

APPARENT CONTRADICTION.

Bright Coloring, Bold Patterns, Make Wild Things Inconspicuous.

Whence came that old erroneous assumption that bright-colored creatures, and those with bold, sharp patterns, are of course conspicuous in their homes? Did people judge the out-door world by colorless collecting boxes, or the plastered walls of a museum? The real out-door world is a boundlessly varied pageant of ever-shifting lights and forms and colors, cut up into innumerable bolder or dimmer patterns of all kinds and sizes, dancing and altering in endless kaleidoscopic show with the play of wind and sun and clouds. This vivid changefulness of scenery has, like everything else, its maximum and minimum, and, as we have seen in connection with tropical forests, the extremes are in this case rather wide apart. But we are to consider it as a general principle, with special regard to its maximum development. Against one of these brilliantly and minutely patchy backgrounds, how ought an animal be colored and marked in order to be as inconspicuous as possible? Plainly and dully, as naturalists have said? By no means; brightly and patchily, to the highest possible degree. The bolder, brighter and more arbitrary such a creature's patterns are, the more they will cut up his own peculiar and characteristic form, and dissolve him into his background, as it were. Conversely, the only coloration which could make such an animal conspicuous is a dull monochrome, without counter-shading or pattern. This would make his solid form apparent by its light and shade, or his peculiar outline by its unbroken, dingy color. Monochrome alone makes a solid object intrinsically conspicuous against a normal landscape. Patterns, contrary to the common opinion, have an intrinsic power to destroy the conspicuousness of the object on which they are placed. The stronger the pattern appears, the dimmer appear the forms and outlines of its wearer.—From Gerald H. Thayer's "The Concealing Coloration of Animals" in the Century.

Garrulity Causes Nervous Diseases.

That excessive talking is the cause of many nervous diseases and for the increasing amount of insanity affecting modern society is the interesting theory elaborated before the Psycho-Therapeutic Society in London the other night by the Rev. B. S. Lombard, a London vicar, who has given the subject much study.

"An enormous amount of vital energy is wasted in talking," said the vicar. "An excessive talker is a human vampire, who saps the vital energy of those about him. People silent by nature seldom are ill. A large percentage of the victims of nervous disease are great talkers, who discuss imaginary ailments until they get them."

Dr. Stenson Hooker supported the vicar in a recommendation that one room be set aside in each of the London hospitals for silent treatment.

Neither of the gallant speakers particularly mentioned the talking proclivities of women in his argument against garrulity.

Overeating.

When prudently followed, the practice of fasting is most beneficial. Many people really never feel the sensation of natural hunger. All they have comes of habit rather than from any actual need felt by the stomach. Natural hunger stimulates the palate, and is felt in the mouth as well as in the internal organs. It makes the plainest food seem delicious, and, when being satisfied is a source of such enjoyment as the average well-fed man rarely experiences. Some suffer, it is true, from insufficient food, but not so many as those whose ill arise from excessive eating, their digestion being continually overtaxed. A habit of judicious fasting would do wonders for them. The system would recover its lost tone and—in the case of mental workers—the brain would work with an ease and lightness that would surprise them, for the brain is one of the chief sufferers from the practice of overeating.—New York Weekly.

A company has been formed for introducing wireless and long-distance telephone service between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

The Chinese people are great users of candles, or rather what used to be known in America as "tallow dips."

OVER-REACHING HERSELF.

Will Japan Dominate the Orient 50 or 100 Years from Now?

It is still a question, writes Frederic Austin Ogg, whether Japan can possibly hope to dominate the Orient 50 or 100 years hence. It is indeed a question whether she is not to-day overreaching herself to such an extent that she will be unable to maintain even what she has gained in the past five years. It is a matter, first of all, of resources. In the 20th century no less than formerly, national dominance presupposes an adequate material basis. Measured by European and American standards, Japan is a poor country. Her area is only 163,000 square miles—20 per cent less than that of France, and very nearly the same as that of the State of California. A very large part of the land is absolutely worthless for purposes of national subsistence. Portions are quite uninhabitable and only 19,000 square miles are really arable. The Japanese have always been an agricultural people and the small farms of the empire are now as well worked as any in the world, with the result that the Japanese, under normal conditions, are still very nearly able to feed themselves. But the point is that, so far as Japan is concerned, the limit of producing capacity in agriculture seems to lie not far ahead, although the government is bending every energy to stimulate further development. Two avenues have been opened up for the relief of the rapidly growing population. One of these is the spread of industrialism, with its possibilities of manufactures and trade. The other is emigration and colonization. It is hardly too much to say that the future of the empire, so far as the Japanese can themselves control it, depends absolutely upon the course which these activities shall take.

For the present the world has lost confidence, such as it ever had, in Russia, but we shall probably live to see the day when the slow-moving empire will give Japan a fight in the far east compared with which that of four years ago will look small. At any rate, nothing is surer than that Russia will remain the inveterate opponent of Japanese aggressions in eastern Asia, and that in population and resources, if not in actual capacity, the advantage must lie increasingly with the Muscovite. The second power which puts an absolute, even though as yet only a potential, limitation upon Japanese dominance in the Orient is China. Give China 50 years—even 25—of development at her present rate, bear in mind how the Japanese and the Chinamen, though both of yellow skin, dislike each other at heart, and calculate the force of the opposition an awakened China may bring to bear upon a future Japanese ascendancy in the east. Already, from the Chinese point of view, Japan has assumed the character of a menace to the Orient. She has taken up the role which had been supposed to be reserved for the Russian. She is accused of aiming at the subversion of the open door, and at a variety of violations of the treaty of Portsmouth. In China, as indeed throughout the world at large, the prestige of the Japanese has suffered an undeniable eclipse, and the incapable forces of race animosity are asserting themselves as rarely before. There is no reason to expect an early clash. In all probability there will be peace at least until 1915, when England's present alliance with Japan will terminate. But after that there may be some striking events.

The Chinaman and His Idols.

How the Chinaman regards his idol is told by Rev. John MacGowan: "The Chinese is a person utterly devoid of reverence, sentiment or devotion in his religion. With him it is a matter either of fear or of business, but mainly of the latter. A house is plagued with sickness, which is put down not to bad sanitation or other natural causes, but to the presence of evil spirits. This leads to a visit to the nearest temple to get the idol to drive them away. A new business is going to be commenced, but before doing so it is deemed essential to get the support of the idols. If one idol says it will not succeed, another is appealed to for its opinion, and if it is favorable it is at once accepted as the correct one.

"Should the venture turn out a failure, no reproach of any kind is uttered against the god whose prediction has been falsified. The man takes the blame upon himself. His character has not been pure, he says, or he was born under an evil star, or he was naturally unlucky, and so was bound to fail in anything that he undertook.

"Men never dream of thinking about their idols as we do about God. No affection is shown for them. It is most amusing to watch the faces of the Chinese when you ask them if the idols love them. The eyes gleam, the face broadens into a wide grin and soon hearty laughter is heard at this most facetious and side-splitting joke."

Japanese Iron Making.

The Japanese were acquainted with iron from very early times. A sword that was used by one of the ancestors of the present Emperor, about 800 B. C., is still in existence. Later, when the great civil war broke out in the sixth century, swordsmiths and armorsmiths came to occupy a prominent place. Many interesting stories are connected with them.

Michigan ranks second of the States of this country in its potato product.

KING OF GAMBLERS.

Prince of Monaco Expends Much of His Revenue on Science.

The Prince of Monaco, occupant of the smallest throne in the world, is one of the most interesting and praiseworthy notables of European court life. Though he draws his revenues largely from the gambling syndicate that controls Monte Carlo, he expends his wealth in furthering scientific knowledge and the nautical museum which he is having built and which is now almost on the point of completion, will be one of the most complete institutions of its kind in existence. And, more than this, a great part of the treasures it is to contain have been gathered by the prince, in his own boat, from every quarter of the marine world. For more than 20 years he has been engaged in making the collection and in publishing the results of his discoveries. From Spitzbergen in the north to the ice barrier of the southern seas the prince has pursued his quest, and to assist in capturing his prizes of the sea he has invented many curious devices that seize and convey to the surface the fragile denizens of the deep without injuring them.

Apart from all this the prince is a model ruler in his little state. No one there knows what money troubles are. The land is so fruitful that it yields fine crops if any attention whatever is given to the tilling of the soil. And for those who are too lazy to win a livelihood from the earth, visitors from all countries of the world, pleasure seekers who troop to Monte Carlo with swelling pocketbooks, are willing to spend their cash with a prodigality unequaled anywhere else in the world.

The smallness of his domain enables the prince to watch every detail of its administration. Every street must be clean and spotless, or the derelict workman is called upon to explain to the despot why the work has been so poorly done.

No native is allowed to play at the casino. Let foreigners come and spend their wealth liberally if they will, that is their own matter, but the prince will not have the poor of his kingdom dropping sums they can not afford with the inevitable harvest of discontent, misery and tragedy.

For diversion, this curious ruler, who has the power of an Ivan the Terrible, but who lives more like a Herbert Spencer, sets out on his trips of sea exploration. In the six years between 1885 and 1891 he first attracted the notice of scientists by the discoveries he made on the Hirondele. Now he has a new and finer boat, especially equipped for the work, and named Princess Alice II. Like most other wealthy Europeans of scientific bent the prince is giving considerable attention to aerial navigation and has had a number of dirigible airships, so-called.

NEW RULER OF AFGHANISTAN

An Interesting Man Almost as Versatile as the Kaiser.

A short, stout man, who wears a gray frock coat when visiting, likes afternoon tea, plays a remarkably good game of bridge, does not hesitate to sit down at the piano and sing a song for the entertainment of a party, and after dinner has been known to speed the parting friend with a long and animated conversation on the doorstep—this is one side of the character of Habib-Ullah Khan, ruler of the Afghans, Amir of Kabul, seeker after God's health and lamp of the congregation and the faith. He did all these things when visiting India in the early part of last year, says a writer in the London Daily Mail. In some minds he created the impression that he was the Asiatic counterpart of the German Emperor.

He told various people whom he met that he was the best smith in Afghanistan, the best carpenter, the best drill sergeant. Then he claimed to be able to preach a better sermon than any mullah, and as a matter of fact led 700,000 people in prayer at Delhi—surely the largest prayer meeting on record. He speaks seven or eight languages; he plays cricket; he has acquired a liking for the motor car and he seems to think very highly of his own powers as a doctor.

Then, too, he apparently knows how to enjoy himself at a race meeting, and when he makes a bet, he pays on the spot if he loses. When he was in India an attendant stalked solemnly behind him, carrying a vast cashbox full of money, from which disbursements were made, when necessary. He is said to be a good sportsman, but when he plays cricket with his attendants the Amir apparently always wins. It might perhaps be risky for opponents to make a better showing.

The Amir is the son of one who was a slave girl before she became one of the Queens of Afghanistan.

His harem at Kabul is not so large as that maintained by his father, Angus Hamilton says that when the Amir came to the throne three wives were divorced in order to keep the spirit of the Koran law, which forbids the maintenance of more than four wives.

The four wives of the Amir "occupy positions which are graduated to a recognized scale. The first wife draws an allowance of one lakh of rupees annually; the second wife receives 80,000 rupees; the third wife 40,000 rupees, the fourth wife 20,000 rupees a year."

One rather gathers that the domestic life of the Amir is not untroubled and that the influence of his wives is not cast on the side of peace and quietness.

A lawyer is willing to fight your battles if you will supply the ammunition.

STRANGE FANATICS.

Ascetic Customs and Practices of the Doukhobors of Canada.

Of the many strange sects which find followers in some portion or other of the globe there is none more eccentric or more Spartan in self-discipline than the Doukhobors. It is a sect which responds to a call that brooks no caviling, no hanging back.

The people who voluntarily accept its obligations impose upon themselves a penance which is calculated to test the limit of their endurance. Humiliation of the flesh is part and parcel of their creed. To such extremes do they carry their fanatical beliefs that they are frequently to be seen marching through scorching heat or bitter cold with practically no clothing beyond a loin cloth to cover them.

The Doukhobors make sacrifices which surpass in severity those of the most rigid ascetic. They have been ordered by their leaders to sell their cattle. They have done so. Now their children are dying for want of sustenance. Last autumn they were ordered to sell their sheep, and they disposed of 15,000. They then sold their chickens. Now they are paupers.

Their leaders have abolished time. Nearly \$8,000 worth of watches and clocks have been taken away from the people by their head men. Mirrors have been forbidden; to make sure, special agents have collected all the looking glasses. Tea, coffee, sugar and pancakes are under the ban, and their food is now narrowed down to potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips.

According to the statement of a correspondent who has studied their customs, 500 Doukhobors live in two houses. Every man and woman has a space allotted, which is just four feet wide. They have to get into their beds from the foot, so cramped are their quarters. All eat at big tables in the center.

The young men sleep like sardines in the garret. And under a new rule, no Doukhobor may own more than one shirt. So poor and indigestible is their food now that most of the Doukhobors are really ill and diseased.

They let the law go as a dead letter, and births, deaths and marriages go unrecorded.

They live in northwestern Canada, these strange fanatics. Only a little while ago they were Russians—Quakers in reality. Like some of the earlier English Quakers, they were forced by persecution to leave their country and flee to North America. Their English prototypes went to Pennsylvania more than two centuries ago; the Russians went to Canada in 1898. They settled near Lake Winnipeg, and there they are now, where 300,000 acres are reserved for their colonization.

APATHY, THEIR BANE.

Englishwomen of To-day Find It "Impossible to Form Ideas."

"In 1950 men will think it women their while to talk seriously to women about serious affairs, such as politics," says Mrs. Sarah Grand, the well known English authority. "They will be amazed, it is safe to say, by the fresh and penetrating outlook women will bring to bear upon great points of issue and will be grateful for their advice instead of being merely tolerant or frankly contemptuous.

"It is easy to prognosticate the effect that this attitude of man will have upon women. Why, it will open a completely new vista of worlds for them to conquer, and will induce them to try to add to their already acknowledged assets of beauty, tenderness and domesticity, quickness of wit and alertness of brain, qualities only admired by a few men now.

"What the Englishwomen of to-day suffer from is apathy. They are satisfied to remain as they are. To think is abhorrent to them and to form ideas apparently impossible. They like to flit through life instead of to offer to it their share of endeavor in order that the conditions of society may be bettered for all time. On the other hand, the American woman thinks and forms ideas.

"I believe that the woman of 1950 will be much more domesticated than the one of 1908. She will want to use her newly found administrative powers in perfecting her home. I fully expect she will be much more a vegetarian than a meat eating individual.

"Do I think she will be able to write M. P. after her name? Well, upon that point I have no feeling. If women are clamored for as members of Parliament they will come in time, and if they do not succeed in the House they will be turned out of their seats. So that will be all right, too.

"It is a rosy future to which women have to look. I am firmly convinced, and theirs almost for the asking. But it is apathy that is against them. Let women learn and show how the race will gain by every improvement in their position, and they need only ask to have all that they require. Apathy is the bane of English women; the very metal of which their chains are forged."

Not Necessarily.

It is stated that the Haitian dollar is worth but 9 cents.

But this doesn't imply that the Haitians chase after it with but ninety-one hundredths of the fervor that the American dollar chasers display.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Always.

The duck and eagle differ, Their class is not the same; And yet the little wild duck, When called by fate, dies game.—Houston Post.

ETHER FIENDS IN PARIS.

Drug Used by Many, Both as a Drink and by Inhalation.

Ether, according to Paris doctors, is becoming quite "the go" among drug fiends in that city. Opium and hashish appeal only to certain classes of people, but ether claims its victims from all classes of the population.

"Ethermanes," as those addicted to the ether habit are called, drink the drug sometimes "straight," or else they allow a few drops of it to fall on a bandage and then inhale it. Another way of taking ether which is said to be most delightful is to mix the drug with wild strawberries. As contrasted with alcohol the dose of ether necessary to obtain pleasurable effects is very much smaller than in the case of alcohol. Ether, also, produces its effects much more rapidly than alcohol, and the subject recovers from the effects much quicker than is the case with the latter. Owing to the rapid action of ether it is much more difficult to study the various stages of the intoxication produced by it than when the effects of alcohol are the subjects of investigation.

The great danger of the ether habit, aside from the moral and physical degradation which it involves for those who take it up, lies in the ever-present possibility of an overdose. When an excessive dose of ether is taken the preliminary excitement produced is so short that the subject seems to fall into a condition of unconsciousness almost immediately, the ether being taken up so rapidly by the stomach for circulation as to overpower the nerve centers almost instantaneously, causing the patient to drop down as if he had received a blow on the head.

As is well known, alcohol, when indulged in for prolonged periods, is apt to make permanent changes in the character of the individual as well as in the structure of the brain cell. But ether, being much less soluble than alcohol, is so rapidly eliminated from the lungs, that it is a question whether the permanent effects on the nervous system are as disastrous as in the case of alcohol abuse. However, this question has not been elucidated thoroughly for want of sufficient post-mortem evidence.

New York's Fat Women.

"There are more fat women to the square mile in New York than in any other city of the United States," said a dealer in an anti-fat preparation. "I think Philadelphia comes next, then Boston, and last of all Chicago. How do I account for so much obesity? Well, I suppose because this is a city of such long distances and there are so many surface and elevated car lines in all directions that women get into the habit of riding wherever they go. They soon become lazy and think they will feel fatigued if they walk six blocks. Then they eat heartily and are too fond of sweetmeats. One day it gradually dawns upon them that they are growing abnormally fat and they wonder what they shall do to reduce their weight. They don't like to fast, so they go through a course of gymnastics to take off the superfluous flesh. If such exercises fail to reduce their proportions they come to us and take our remedies. You would be surprised to see how many stout young women come here for our cure. The fair sex seem to be more worried over being fat than men, though I think of the two a fat woman never looks so bad as a fat man, because her clothes help to hide her ungraceful proportions."

Grandma's Destination in Doubt.

Ethel is of the mature age of 5. Recently her grandmother concluded that it devolved on her to instruct the child in religious matters.

"You must be a good girl, Ethel," she said. "Then you will go to heaven when you die."

Ethel seemed scarcely pleased with this reward for exceptional conduct.

"Don't you want to go to heaven?" asked grandma with a look of reproach.

"Oh, I don't know," temporized Ethel. "I guess not."

"Why not?" demanded grandma severely.

"Because maybe I couldn't get out," answered Ethel.

"You wouldn't want to get out," replied grandma.

"Oh, yes, I should," returned Ethel with conviction.

"No," argued grandma, "you would not. Why should you want to get out of heaven?"

"Why," answered Ethel, "I guess I'd want to go and see you once in a while, wouldn't I?"

They Recognize Americans.

"First trip abroad?" said a tourist agent of New York, as he filled out a cabin passage on an Atlantic record-breaker.

"First trip," the Duluth manufacturer replied.

"Then it will surprise you, in London, to see how quickly they will discover your nationality. I don't mean by our accent. Before you open your mouth every soul in London will know you are a Yank."

"How will they know it?"

"By your padded shoulders, for one thing. Abroad nobody's shoulders are padded. By your shoes, for another—by your shoes' extended soles and their high, heavy heels. By the huge knot of your tie, for abroad the tie is always a slender one. By bristles on your chin—the Englishman's chin is always smooth, as he shaves himself every morning before dressing."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

People don't fear the devil like they used to.

We can never remember whether a man dies of a fever, or with it.

People learn everything else, but they never learn to sneeze gracefully.

At the exact moment you try to show off, look out for a streak of bad luck.

The average woman considers it a compliment if she is told she resembles an actress.

When a man neglects a duty, he says: "I was too busy," but usually he was too lazy.

Many men who have the heart of a rabbit attempt tasks requiring the bravery of a lion.

Most people of forty-five show in their faces that they have a flower garden in the cemetery.

There is so little money earned in attending to other people's affairs that we wonder people don't quit it.

By the time a man is wise enough to realize the importance of making hay when the sun shines, it is twilight.

The difference is apparent early. Boys have as much fun in drowning a kitten as girls have in hunting for violets.

At a wedding where neither party has been married before, it is quite proper to refer to it as "an amateur entertainment."

Sometimes you meet a girl who is still a baby at fourteen or fifteen; and when you do, you have met the sweetest thing on earth.

When a man gets mad, there is only one woman in the world, besides his wife, who knows how mad he can get, and that is the telephone girl.

Every task you neglect when you go on a vacation, will meet you at the depot with all its relatives and friends when you come back.

It takes a man to go home and grumble because dinner is not ready, and then get interested in a newspaper and keep dinner waiting until it is cold.

If a man has a little good sense, and a little good nature, he will succeed in life, and prove a blessing to humanity as well. These qualities are so rare.

PORTO RICAN PROVERBS.

Women who eat dulces (sweets) all day long, at eventide speak sourly to their men.

A man swimming saw a maiden on the shore. Seaward a shark floated. He swam seaward.

He who eats too freely of the horse banana ceases for a season to like fruit. Love is like the horse banana.

By San Geronimo a great gun lies useless, too heavy to be mounted on the walls. Some ambitions are like that.

The juice of the sugar cane is sweet and harmless. Aged, it becomes rum, and stupifies. Beware of her who in maturity is fascinating.

When the band plays "El Borinquen," watch the aristocrats. Their eyes cannot conceal the exultation of that little drop of Indian blood which thrills in them.

From San Juan to San Turce is four miles. The horse will beat the bullock on the journey. To Ponce is the span of the whole island. For that the wise man chooses bullocks. Life's journey is a long one.

BRIEF BITS.

Canada last year increased its government's debt by \$7,290,886, making the total debt \$260,545,727.

In the manufacture of cotton goods Germany holds third place, being exceeded only by Great Britain and the United States.

Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories in Great Britain 197,320 are women, the female tailors numbering 46,972, to 13,984 men.

As a result of its war with Russia the area of Japan's territory was raised from 189,000 square miles to 283,000 square miles, and her population increased by 10,000,000.

One of the notable figures of the Lambeth conference in London will be Bishop Oluwole, of western equatorial Africa, the one black bishop in the Anglican church.

Modelled after the great Taj Mahal temple at Benares, a Hindoo church has been built and consecrated at San Francisco, being the only one so far as known in the Western world.

SPLINTERS.

Four-handed game—The piano duet.

It is a long lane that doesn't lead to a roadhouse.

It doesn't always rain when the sky becomes clouded.

The man with the soft head is usually the one that tries to butt in.

The brass band that plays the loudest doesn't always make the most music.

Impatient Hubby—Why don't you try to make some headway in your dressing? Calm Wife—I am; I am putting on my rat.

Real Circus.

"Mister, did you ever see a circus train?" drawled the station master at Bald Eagle junction.

"I should say so," laughed the soap salesman. "I came down here on a train with fourteen honeymoon couples. Talk about a circus train! Well, you should have seen those couples when we entered a tunnel."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Supersensitive persons have light hair.

The rabbit's range of vision takes in the entire horizon.

The average woman carries fifty miles of hair on her head.

A man's hair turns gray about five years earlier than a woman's.

The average length of life of the Iclander is a little over 61 years.

The song of the bird was originally a cry of alarm.

Red-haired persons are usually impulsive and outspoken.

Watchmakers' oil is from the jaw-bone of the porpoise.

Pure iron in the presence of pure oxygen does not rust.

The wife in Abyssinia always owns the house and contents.

Worry is one of the most fruitful causes of consumption.

In proportion to its size, the beetle is stronger than 100 horses.

The orange tree is said to produce about 20,000 oranges during its life.

Living expenses in New York have been increased by 11 per cent in one year.

The fish candles of Alaska are being sent over the world in quantities as curiosities.

In Nuremberg there are 1,700 houses which were built during the sixteenth century.

There are 262,000 Sunday schools in the world, with something like 26,000,000 pupils.

Persian newspapers are reproduced from handwriting by lithography, no types being used.

In the course of a month a caterpillar will eat food weighing 6,000 times the weight of its body.

One-fifth of the world's surface is uninhabitable by the white man because of the presence of malaria.

Chemists say that papers written with the ink in general use to-day will be illegible in twenty-seven years.

A palm which grows in South America has a leaf measuring 50 feet long and 12 feet broad—the largest in the world.

Twenty per cent of the population of Canada earns its living in connection with the country's carrying-trade. Railroad employees alone number 124,000.

The industry of flintmaking still thrives in Brandon, England. The flints are sent to Africa and other countries where the guns of 100 years ago are still in active service.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

At Roman marriages the wedding ring was placed on the thumb.

Secret marriages are in every country in Europe considered illegal.

In Spain water in which a wedding ring has been dipped is good for sore eyes.

In Java, as a part of the marriage ceremony, the bride washes the feet of the groom.

In Serbia and Bulgaria the groom gives the bride a tap with the heel of her own shoe.

The Greek church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony, one of gold the other of silver.

The wedding ring has at one time or another been worn on the thumb and every finger.

Four rings were used in the wedding ceremony of Mary Stuart to the unfortunate Darnley.

The use of the wedding ring is first noted in Egypt, when the ring was the emblem of eternity.

Among the New Zealand natives the most important part of the ceremony is a terrific mock scuffle.

The crusades introduced a fashion of holy cross rings each containing a fragment of the true cross.

Marriage by capture prevailed among the Turcomans until a very recent date, and the form is still kept up.

A hundred years ago, when the bride had a fortune, the newspapers stated that fact and gave also the amount.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

No horses are to be seen on the farms in Bolivia, bullocks or oxen being universally employed.

Luther Burbank, the horticultural wizard, is going to introduce his spineless cactus to the deserts of Nevada.

It is estimated that the total amount of coal in North China, where are most of the coal fields is 650,000,000,000 tons.

Babylon was probably the first city to attain a population of a million. The area of the city was 225 square miles.

A prominent English syndicate has recently begun a search for oil on the Island of Zante, Greece.

Vegetarian meals are served for such as wish them in the cafe of the House of Parliament in London.

A crystalline body

DIARRHOEA

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success.

PRICE 25c. LARGE SIZE 50c.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY	
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.42
Nine Week	.10

WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1908.

Chaminade Club.

The Chaminade Club, composed of the advanced piano students of Nellie A. Crane met her home July 13. The following program was rendered.

Narcissus.....Nevin
Etude for the Left Hand.....Schmoll
Scarf Dance.....Chaminade

FLOSSIE ALLEN
Gondoliera.....Stojowske
Valse Caprice.....Weyts

VIR BELDON
Valse Chromatique.....Godard
BERTHA F. MESEKE

Apple Blossoms.....Englemann
C. PFAFFENBERGER
Robin's Return.....Fisher

MARY SCHMITT
By the Mountain Spring.....C. Bohm
FERN RITTER

Concert Polonaise.....Engelmann
FLO AND VIR BELDON
Mazurka L'Antique.....W. C. Seeboeck
EDNA DROEGE

In addition to the regular program the club was favored with two numbers from Miss Auferheide violinist and Mr. Hancock cellist and a vocal solo by the Miss Schmitt.

Miss Crane also described the performance of the oratorio "The Messiah" which she heard recently in Washington given by the Washington Choral Symphony of 100 voices.

The club officers are: Bertha F. Meseke, Pres. and Edna Droeg Sec'y and Treas.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts gently upon the bowels and thereby drives the cold out of the system and at the same time it allays inflammation and stops irritation. Children like it. Sold by all Druggists

A new monument has just been erected at the grave of Rev. Thomas Jones. The stone is a good substantial one and is of Barra granite.

Ben E. Hamilton who has been sick for the past two days, is able to be at his restaurant again today.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has the BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable, catarrhal, pelvic drain, dragging down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or the derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home. "Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription"; it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weak women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

A ROUSING SPEECH

The Rum Demon's Tail Twisted
Full of Kinks at Prohi
National Convention.

NOR WAS THE PRESS SPARED

In Handing Out Left-Handed Compliments Chairman Patton Jumped
Onto the Newspapers.

The Old Political Parties Also Come
In For a Merciless
Excoriation.

Columbus, O., July 15.—Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., temporary chairman of the national Prohibition convention, delivered a "keynote" speech today that set the delegates almost wild. He shot the "rum demon" full of holes, mercilessly jumped upon the old political parties, criticised "a public press almost universally against us," and joyfully cried that "in spite of the fixed habits of appetite, greed and lust, we have by the help of God and the power of the right conquered over all, and are met here with shouts of victory upon our lips. We are face to face with the hour that gives assurance of complete triumph."

Mr. Patton put the Democratic and Republican parties on the grill. He said the plank in the Republican national platform "reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party," was a direct re-affirmation of a plank in the Republican platform of 1872, which declared against interfering with the rights of the people. The temporary chairman read a letter from Attorney General Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, who formed this year's Republican platform, in which Mr. Ellis declared he could find nothing in the platform of 1872 inconsistent with good Republican doctrine.

Mr. Patton denounced William H. Taft's friendliness and co-operation with the "brewer boss politician of Cincinnati—Boss Cox."

The speaker decried the alliance of the Democratic party with the saloon element, and asked William J. Bryan to explain this plank in the Democratic platform:

"We reaffirm our faith in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of our party," which principles, declared Mr. Patton, included the famous anti-summuary plank in the Democratic plank of 1876. He continued: "From the fact that Mr. Bryan recently in a public interview confessed to voting and making speeches to defeat constitutional prohibition in his own state, from the fact that in his campaign speeches in Oklahoma he spoke for all of their constitution but the Prohibition part; from the fact that he has recently in an interview tried to make this appear as a mere local issue and not a national one, what hope have we that he and the Democratic party will give any aid to this cause?" He advised the organization of the party on practical political lines and declared that the time had now come when the movement must go forward or backward. There is no middle ground, he declared.

Of the 1,519 delegates named for the national convention, more than 1,200 were in their places when the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning by National Chairman Charles R. Jones. The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. H. A. Thompson of Dayton, O. After the address of Temporary Chairman Patton, David B. McCalmont of Franklin, Pa., was named as temporary secretary. His assistants are Edward W. Clark of Indianapolis, editor of the Patriot Phalanx; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., and Theodore E. Ostland of North Dakota.

Following the chairman's address Mayor Bond delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the party by Prof. A. S. Watkins of Ada, O. This concluded the morning session. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the convention reassembled to hear the reports of the various committees.

The Platform.

The following is a draft of the platform submitted to the resolutions committee by Wilbur F. Crafts of the International Reform Bureau, Washington, D. C., which will probably be adopted:

"We appeal to a sovereign people against a Republican congress that has year after year refused to withdraw the federal shield of interstate commerce from 'speakeasies,' and against the Republican party that at its recent convention refused to promise this reasonable reform; and against the Democratic party because it failed to make any clear declaration at its national convention on any moral issue. We believe the selection of his successor by the president is a dangerous precedent, and that at most he should have intimated he would oppose the nomination of any man liable to reverse the Roosevelt 'policies' which we heartily endorse. We believe these policies, which in their attacks on trusts have not prevented the raising of prices, should be supplemented by such gradual tariff reform as will make private monopolies impossible. We favor a constitutional convention to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of

senators by the people; for federal control of marriages, including divorce and polygamy; for national prohibition of importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages.

"Meanwhile we propose, as the largest measure of prohibition now possible, to dam the liquor traffic at every state line by forbidding all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors.

"We invite intelligent Christian voters in the Republican and Democratic parties, never so numerous as now, who have been turned down hard by the refusal of the platform makers of both parties to recognize that nations do not die of free trade or free silver, but of free love; not of currency or conquest, but of cancer—to join us in electing an issue, namely, national prohibition by constitutional amendment and prohibition by congress in the District of Columbia and territories and wherever national government has jurisdiction, including interstate commerce, and in electing officers in sympathy with such legislation to enforce it. And we make this paragraph our only test of party fealty.

"We favor a conditional suffrage, not on sex, but on intelligence, with compulsory voting or public record of reasons for not voting. We favor the protection of labor by immigration restrictions fairly corresponding to the protection of capital by tariff. We desire to suppress traffic in girls, gambling, abuse of Sunday and, chief root of them all, the saloon."

If the present plans carry the platform will be adopted at the night session, leaving only the nomination of a ticket for the session tomorrow.

With seventeen names in the list of candidates the contest for the nomination for president takes on an interesting aspect. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh and Joseph H. Tracey of Detroit appear today to have an advantage over the field. Other states will push favorite sons, among the leaders being Fred W. Wheeler of California, who also has a following among New England delegates; Daniel Sheen of Illinois, and Alfred L. Mannier of New York. Joshua H. Levering of Baltimore, who was a candidate in 1896, does not take seriously the talk of renominating him, and the candidacy of J. B. Cranfil of Texas has not up to this time gathered a large following.

Members of the Indiana delegation have endorsed Judge Samuel A. Artman of Indiana as their candidate for president, and have not given up hopes of inducing him to consent to the use of his name. Judge Artman is a Republican, and is a candidate for a second term as circuit judge. Judge Artman's decision from the bench declaring the licensing of the liquor traffic to be unconstitutional has won for him the admiration of the Prohibitionists. At a meeting of the Kentucky delegation a request for an endorsement of the action of three of their number in sending an invitation to Alice Roosevelt Longworth to attend the convention as the guest of the Kentucky delegation was refused by a decisive majority.

CONVALESCING SLOWLY

Ambassador Riddle Not Yet Considered Out of Danger.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—John W. Riddle, the American ambassador here is convalescing very slowly, owing to the long spell of depressing weather which has been experienced here and



JOHN W. RIDDLE.

which has aggravated the usual bad effects of the St. Petersburg climate. He is planning to leave here tomorrow for Kislovodak, a health resort situated in a range of hills at the foot of the Erban mountains, where there is a celebrated medicinal spring. The government has placed a special car at Mr. Riddle's disposal, which will convey him to his destination.

Warren Sayre in the List.

Dallas, Tex., July 15.—The national convention of Elks in session here elected the following officers: Grand exalted ruler, Rush L. Holland, Colorado Springs, Col.; leading knight John G. Shea, Hartford, Conn.; loyal knight, A. M. McElwee, Fort Worth, Tex.; lecturing knight, Warren G. Sayre, Wabash, Ind.; treasurer, Edward Leach, New York; tiler, Charles L. Decker, Minnesota; trustee, Alfred T. Holley, Hackensack, N. J.; secretary, Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia.; inner guard, A. M. Taylor, St. Augustine, Fla.

Revolutionists Retire.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 15.—Despatches received here state that the revolutionists have evacuated Choluteca, Honduras.



DO YOU LIKE GOOD LIGHT WHITE BREAD?

Use SHINING LIGHT FLOUR made by Tobrocke's Mill at Waymansville. The mill has been overhauled recently, modern machinery put in, and every improvement possible for good wholesome flour. Try it once and you will appreciate its merits. Almost every grocer in Seymour handles SHINING LIGHT XXXX FLOUR. Ask for it.

HENRY TOBROCKE, Waymansville, Ind.

NOT A GHOST OF A SHOW

Colonel Durbin Talks Concerning Bryan's Chances in Indiana.

Indianapolis, July 15.—"Bryan will receive fewer votes in the state of Indiana this year than he did in either of his former campaigns. I do not see that he has a ghost of a show of landing this state if the Republicans go out and make a good organization." The foregoing prediction was made by Col. Winfield Taylor Durbin of Anderson, former governor, who was on the ticket in this state in 1900, when Bryan was defeated by a large majority. Col. Durbin is a candidate for elector-at-large and he is paying close attention to political conditions. He was here in conference with Secretary of State Sims, acting chairman of the state organization, and other party workers. Colonel Durbin believes that Taft will grow stronger in Indiana during the next four months. He is a leading member of the manufacturer's association of the state, and he declared that the business interests generally in Indiana will support the Republican nominees. "I talked with a well-known manufacturer yesterday about the political situation in Indiana," said Colonel Durbin. "He informed me that at a meeting of twenty-one associate directors in a large enterprise in which he is interested the question came up as to whom they will support for president. He told me that twenty of the twenty-one, regardless of politics, declared themselves unhesitatingly for Taft."

John W. Kern, Democratic nominee for vice president, will arrive home tonight at 6:10. He telephoned Wm. Fogarty, county chairman, that he will come by the way of the Big Four from Chicago. There will be informal receptions for him along the route. The general committee in charge of the program for tonight met for final conference with Mayor Bookwalter. Mr. Kern will be met at the union station by several thousand people. The celebration in his behalf will be non-political. Word has been received that large delegations of Democrats are coming from Richmond, Terre Haute and other places to participate in the demonstration. Word came to the

Democratic headquarters from Lincoln that Chairman Jackson of the Indiana committee, proposes to try the Nebraska "endless button" scheme for raising a campaign fund. He will put it under way soon after his return unless his associates in the organization decide they are unfavorable to it. By the Nebraska plan, which is said to have originated with Bryan himself, buttons are sold bearing the insignia that the wearer has contributed to the Democratic campaign fund. The buyer promises to sell a button and to ask the man who buys from him to find another customer. The scheme is practically the same as the endless chain letter which attracted much attention a few years ago.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 91½c. Corn—No. 3, 75c. Oats—No. 3, 51c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.80. Hogs—\$5.00@7.00. Sheep—\$3.50@4.60. Lambs—\$5.00@7.00.

New York Livestock.

Cattle—\$3.75@7.35. Hogs—\$4.00@7.30. Sheep—\$2.00@4.50. Lambs—\$4.50@7.25.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.50@7.25. Hogs—\$3.50@7.30. Sheep—\$3.00@4.25. Lambs—\$5.00@7.75.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., 91½c; Dec., 93½c; cash, 91½c

Making a Business Town.

No town will become a good business center so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only ones that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with the trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his part to attract people to town to trade in helping the entire business community, and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible and trying to bring a larger territory in the circle in which the town is the business center.—Exchange.

Advertising the College.

Hanover college has issued a very attractive bulletin containing much interesting matter regarding that institution of learning. President Mills is also to inaugurate a system of keeping the state press posted on what goes on at Hanover.

PAMELA:
Be sure to use Gold Medal Flour.
ISABELLA.

S.S.S. MAKES A LASTING CURE

There are certain mineral medicines which will remove the external symptoms of Contagious Blood Poison, and shut the disease up in the system for awhile, but when the treatment is left off the disease will surely return. Then the loathsome symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper-colored spots, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc., are usually worse because the disease has made rapid progress on the internal members, and weakened the constitution and general health of the sufferer. S. S. S. is the only remedy that can be used with perfect safety in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison, and with the assurance that a lasting cure will result. This medicine, made entirely of roots and herbs of recognized curative and tonic value, antidotes and destroys the powerful virus of the disease, and by purifying the blood of every particle of the poison and enriching and strengthening the circulation, removes every symptom of the trouble. S. S. S. does not hide or cover up the disease in any way, but drives it entirely out from the blood, leaving not the slightest trace for future outbreaks. Home treatment book with valuable information and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

25 MILLIONS

25 Million Barrels and sacks
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
Baked into beautiful bread, rolls, cake and pastry last year.
Because—the flour was good.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY

Summer Furnishings

During July and August and on vacation trips one needs a good supply of Furnishings. We are prepared to furnish that supply.

Shirts

We offer large assortment in white and fancy patterns—50c to 2.00.

Large line with soft collars attached—1.00 to 1.50.

Underwear

Undershirts in all weights with long sleeves, short sleeves or without sleeves. Drawers long or knee lengths in woven or knitted fabrics—25c to 2.00 per garment.

Here you can find all the new, nobby correct styles in Neckwear, Collars, Belts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Etc.,

Buy of us and know you are wearing the best styles.

THE HUB

Post Cards and Books At—T. R. CARTER'S

For Sale

- \$2000.00 this beautiful home, 8 rooms, 4 closets, hall, gas in every room, summer kitchen, cellar, well, cistern, lot 50x150, fruit and sheds and henery.
- \$1500.00 this residence, lot 57x157 good location, 4 rooms and summer kitchen, sheds, McCann well, good corner lot.
- \$1200.00 for this 6 room and summer kitchen residence, lot 50x150, large barn, 2 wells, fruit, etc.
- \$2750.00 for this elegant residence, gas in every room, bath-room, concrete walks, furnace, cellar, plastered barn, 6 rooms.
- \$1200.00 for this fine new home, fine shade, concrete walks, well, 5 rooms, front and rear porch.

GEO. SCHAEFER,

Real Estate and General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



In the good old summer-time, when the roses and lilies are in bloom, is the time when your teeth will be the more conspicuous if they are decayed or defective in any way. Don't go to seashore or mountain, where people are critical, till you have your teeth put in condition by

Dr. B. S. Shinness.

Talcum Time

THE disagreeable features of summer time are largely overcome by the use of good talcum powder—the kind sold by your druggist. We have all the popular kinds known to be good. See our fine perfumes and toilet requisites.

Cox Pharmacy,
Phone 100.

WANT ADVERTISING

BERDON—Barber wants your business. m20d-tf

WANTED—Girl at the Domestic laundry. j16d

WANTED—Dining room girl. Shepard's restaurant. j9d-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For small place adjoining city, four room and five room cottages, 100 feet street frontage. j16d H. C. DANNETTELL, Agent.

Weather Indications.

Fair to-night and Thursday. Warmer north portion Thursday.

Doctors School.

The physicians post graduate school held their regular weekly meeting last Monday night. The meeting was well attended notwithstanding the extremely hot weather. The subject for discussion was "Normal Pregnancy." Those present were Drs. Applewhite, Fledderman, Gerrish, Graessle, Kite, Kamman, Luckey, Osterman, Ritter, and Shields, of Seymour, Perrin of Uniontown and Gillespie of Crothersville.

Indiana Second.

F. H. Hadley who is attending the National prohibition convention at Columbus, Ohio, writes that the Indiana orator in the interstate prohibition contest held there Tuesday evening won second honors and the prize of fifty dollars. Levi T. Pennington, of Earlham college was the speaker. The first prize, \$100.00 went to C. S. Pierce, of Howard Payne College, Texas.

Children's Party.

Shirley Faulkner, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Faulkner, is host to about twenty-five of his little friends this afternoon from three to five o'clock. The little folks are having a delightful afternoon, and after lunch will be taken to their homes in automobiles by Messrs. Faulkner and Groub.

Honor: Order Gold Medal Flour next time. FELICITY.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

Pennsylvania Seashore Excursion

August 13

Low Fare to Atlantic City, The New Cape May, and Eight Other Ocean Resorts

Ask Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents for details

PERSONAL.

W. H. Folk, of Columbus, was here this afternoon.

A. H. Schwartzkopf was here from Columbus today.

I. N. Vertrees was here from Bedford Tuesday evening.

Howard Smith, of Medora, was in this city this morning.

C. R. Jackson, of Freestown, was in this city Tuesday evening.

Dr. Perrin, of Uniontown, was in this city this morning.

J. P. Sohn was here from Columbus this afternoon on business.

Nathan Hall, of Bedford, was in this city Tuesday evening.

Attorney Alf Cox was here from Crothersville this morning.

William Fultz, of Crothersville, was in this city this morning.

Trustee Glasson, of Redding township, went to Brownstown this morning.

Miss Grace Hoag, of Brownstown, attended the carnival here Tuesday evening.

George Fox, of Greensburg, Pa. is here visiting his father, Mike Fox and family.

Collins Brooke was here from Brownstown Tuesday evening to attend the carnival.

Ed Moses, of Cincinnati, is in this city spending a few days with relatives and friends.

Captain Ralph Applewhite came up from Brownstown this morning on the nine o'clock train.

B. F. Dorsey, of Medora, was in this city Tuesday evening and remained here over night.

Miss Ethel Kennedy, of Brownstown was in this city Tuesday evening and attended the carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reed and son and daughter, of Bedford, were in this city Tuesday evening.

Mrs. William Nevill came down from Indianapolis this morning over the I. C. & S. traction line.

J. N. Workman, of Loogootee, was in this city Wednesday evening en route home from Indianapolis.

Mr. Tobrocke, proprietor of the Waymansville flouring mills, was in this city Tuesday afternoon on business.

Miss Grace Carol came up from Mitchell this morning at nine o'clock to be the guest of friends in this city.

Elijah McFarland, of Shoals was in this city Tuesday evening en route home from a business trip to Indianapolis.

W. J. Hare, of Butlerville, and John Swain, of Edinburg, were here Tuesday on business with the Ahlbrand Carriage Company.

Irwin Dugan, who was formerly with the old J. M. & I. here was with the Louisville visitors Tuesday evening and met some of his former acquaintances.

Mrs. Thomas Riker, Miss Josephine Weathers and Miss Mary Schwein were among those who drove up from Brownstown Tuesday evening to attend the carnival.

Mr. Jennings, of Evansville, state agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was here today on business with Harry M. Miller, the local agent of this company.

Mrs. Carl Boettcher and little son, of Laporte, are in this city the guests of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Steele and family, of Fourth street and Indianapolis avenue.

John Thomas, a prominent farmer of Bartholomew county, came here today and left on train No. 11 at two o'clock this afternoon for Washington en route to his farm.

Miss Essie Cochran, of Indianapolis, who has been here since Sunday the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Pearl Peas and family, went to Brownstown this morning for a visit with relatives. She is accompanied by Master William Quill, of Indianapolis.

Mike Fox Better.

Mike Fox, of E. Second street, who has been quite ill for several days, seems some better today and it is hoped may be able to sit up by Friday or earlier. He has no fever but has had some trouble with his heart.

Handcuff Relic.

John Fleeberty, of the Seymour fire department, has quite an interesting relic in the shape of an old pair of slave handcuffs, which were on exhibition today at the city building and attracted a great deal of attention.

Fish Dispute Leads to Shooting. Terre Haute, Ind., July 14.—Abe Conover, brick layer, was shot and seriously wounded by Elmer Allen, when they quarreled over the division of fish caught in the Wabash river.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sano!, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at the drug store.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

RACE FOR THE PENNANT

How the Teams in the Big Leagues Stand at This Time.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	45	31	.592
Pittsburg	46	32	.590
New York	45	32	.584
Cincinnati	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	34	37	.479
Boston	35	42	.455
Brooklyn	29	45	.392
St. Louis	29	47	.382

At Chicago— R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 5 3
Philadelphia 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—11 13 0
Batteries—Overall, Mack, Moran; Foxen, Doolin.

At Cincinnati— R.H.E.
Cincinnati... 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 4—9 12 0
Brooklyn... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 5 4
Batteries—Ewing, Schlei; McIntyre, Bergen, Ritter.

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Louis	46	32	.590
Detroit	46	32	.590
Chicago	43	34	.558
Cleveland	42	34	.553
Philadelphia	37	37	.500
Boston	35	43	.449
Washington	29	47	.382
New York	29	48	.377

At Boston— R.H.E.
Detroit... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—5 13 1
Boston... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 6 2
Batteries—Mullen, Schmidt; Winter, Carrigan, Creger.

At Washington— R.H.E.
Washington... 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 2—7 14 4
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4 6 2
Batteries—Cates, Street; Waddell, Peltz, Spencer.

American Association.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	54	34	.614
Louisville	49	37	.570
Toledo	49	37	.570
Columbus	47	40	.540
Minneapolis	42	41	.506
Milwaukee	39	40	.494
Kansas City	38	51	.427
St. Paul	29	57	.337

At Toledo— R.H.E.
Toledo... 3 1 0 3 0 0 1 0—8 12 4
Indianapolis 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0—5 11 3
Batteries—Lattimore, West, Abbott; Druhot, Durham, Livingston, Howley.

At Kansas City— R.H.E.
St. Paul... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0—5 11 2
Kansas City 2 3 0 0 0 4 0 2—11 13 4
Batteries—Hall, Teal, Laughlin; Carter, Sullivan.

At Milwaukee— R.H.E.
Milwaukee... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3 5 1
Minneapolis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 0
Batteries—Pape, Roth; Wilson, Block.

HURRAH FOR OUR SIDE!

American Athletes Make Fine Records at Olympic Games.

London, July 15.—America and Great Britain captured most of the laurels in the first real business day of the Olympic sports. Twice the Stars and Stripes fluttered to the top of the staff in the center of the arena and the American enthusiasts, who monopolized a section of the stadium waved their flags and broke out in cheers which, in a smaller field, would have been deafening. The honors were nearly even, for of the four events finished the United States and the United Kingdom each won two gold medals. Great Britain, however took three silver medals, while America got only one. Canada, Australia Great Britain and Belgium each obtained a bronze medal.

The Yankees had the hammer throw to themselves, as had been expected and the performance of John J. Flanagan of the Irish-American Athletic club, in breaking the Olympic record with the hammer, and the almost equally good record made by M. J. McGrath of the New York Athletic

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS Co.

104 South Chestnut Street.

Wonder Sale

This is the Spot

This Wonder Sale is a genuine clearance of all summer goods, staple and notions. Prices were never before so deeply cut, cost and value lost sight of.—Don't miss this Wonder Sale and buy for both present and future needs. Nothing but staple, dependable merchandise.

Come and see, you will be convinced. Wonder bargains in every department.

CLAYPOOL & FRY,

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

For Sale

8 room house.....\$1400.
28 acres ground, new house and barn near interurban.....\$1500.
A number of cottages for homes or investments.
Farms any size and price. See

E. C. Bollinger

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

Fall and Winter Styles now ready for your inspection. Also cleaning, pressing and repairing at

SCIARRA BROS.,

Tailors by Trade. 4 S. Chestnut.

TAKE YOUR BABY TO Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you can. Delays are dangerous.

.....

A. T. FOSTER'S Transfer

Trunks and valises delivered to and from any part of city. Call at No. 24 East Second Street or Telephone No. 422.

.....

.....

LEWIS & SWAILS LAWYERS

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

.....

Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

.....

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler & Optician

104 W. SECOND ST.

.....

.....

Harry Marberry, General Concrete Contractor

Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter a Specialty
218 S Broadway, Seymour.

.....

DR. T. M. HUNT

Diseases of Women a Specialty

Office Over Laupus' Jewelry Store

ELMER E. DUNLAP, ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office, Columbus

A PANTS SALE

THE PRESENT Kufangl TROUSERS

Twice a year this store has a Pants Sale in order to clean up the odds and ends of the season. They are marked at prices that sell them quickly. If you are needing a pair of Pants you are

LUCKY

Now is the time to lay in a supply while you can buy them at such low figures. Drop in and see.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

K. of P. BUILDING.

Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

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SUICIDES BY BOYS AND GIRLS ON INCREASE

No Surprise to Those who Have Made a Study of the Subject by Contact With the Destitute.

LIFE TOO STRENUOUS FOR THE YOUNG

But Many of the Causes Assigned Are of the Most Trivial Character

RECENT INSTANCES OF YOUTHFUL SUICIDES

Ruth Anderson, Mount Carmel, Ill., eight, by carbolic acid.

John Serleck, thirteen, 4057 Fulton avenue, Bronx, attempted suicide by hanging.

Five young girls of Bristol, Va., attempted suicide by poison.

Frank W. Miller, twenty, student at University of Pennsylvania, hanged himself.

Frank Wieszmerzki, twenty-one, Chicago, suicide because he didn't have money to buy sweetheart candy.

Stella Dartzell, sixteen years, of Pittsburg, by shooting.

George Coriell, Morristown, N. J., cut throat because her illness caused mother worry.

Freddie Ross, Passaic, N. J., sixteen, shot himself because he couldn't skate.

Mary Murphy, twenty, of Worcester, Mass., hanged herself.

Charles Riebel, Tamaqua, Pa., seventeen, hanged himself because reprimanded.

Clifford Vernola, ten, Mount Vernon, O., hanged himself because a young cousin had committed suicide.

The fact that suicide by boys and girls between the ages of ten and nineteen increased nearly 10 per cent. between 1900 and 1907 in thirty-seven cities in America of over 100,000 population was no surprise to Brigadier Alexander Lamb, in charge of the Salvation Army Anti-Suicide Bureau in Fourteenth street, when he was given the figures compiled by the Chicago Bureau of Statistics.

"I think that it is quite possible," he said, "I have noticed in the daily press and in our own work quite an increase of suicides and attempted suicides, or intentions of suicide, in the last seven years—and especially among youthful persons.

Since Major Nice, who was in charge of our bureau here has been in the hospital as the result of the strain of his work, I have been temporarily in charge, and destitute cases are sent to me. Of course I do not ask a man or a woman, or a young child, if they have reached the point of desperation where they meditate suicide, but by their manner they make it more than certain and in some cases even declare definitely that it is their intention. I have in mind a young boy—an artist—who came to me after he had bought the poison to end his life with. We helped him and recently he came in here and showed me a letter from a very prominent woman for whom he had painted a beautiful miniature, recommending his work to a friend. That boy is on his feet and saved.

"I think that perhaps the increase of suicide among children—of which New York has not recently had an epidemic though there appears to be an increase—is due to the fast life that we live. I do not mean of necessity a wicked life, but we live at tremendous tension. We are nerved like the strings of a violin, and the wonder to me is that there are not more broken strings.

"This tension reaches to every department of life and pathetically, to the children on our streets, in our homes, in the shops and the schools. They live at the same tension as their parents; they study too hard, too concentratedly, and after the hours of study their sports are all keyed to the same tone. We eat highly spiced foods, even among the most commonplace. The rush and the roar of the city, the hum and bustle of life take hold of childhood even as of maturity.

Brigadier Lamb pulled open a drawer in his desk and showed a loaded revolver. "It was left with me by a young fellow who came to me in desperation, out of work and out of patience with waiting for work," he said. "The greatest trouble we have is to keep them contented while they wait for an opportunity. Another cause of suicide among people of mature and youthful years is the drug habit. There are so many people walking about in an insane condition as the result of drugs it is a wonder that there are not more suicides.

"But I think that the strain of modern life causes most of them. This was brought forcibly to me the other day when reading the Sterry tragedy.

"A week ago Sunday I preached at the Presbyterian Church at Orange. In the audience I noticed one sweet faced old man who seemed greatly moved by what I said. Tears were in his eyes most of the time while I talked. That man was the elder

Sterry, soon to die at the hands of his son, who then killed himself.

"More sanely, more repose in the lives of our young people and ourselves seems to be the cure. There are hundreds of cases that come to me every month that could be classed as persons who have reached the last turn of desperation—and I remember but one aged man among them."

At police headquarters it was said that of the many suicides among youthful people—many of them under age—in the last few years, almost two-thirds could be traced to hard times.

The statistics of violent deaths in the State of New York, kept at Albany, show that in 1907 there were 9,625 violent deaths, of which 1,207 were suicides. Of this number, the New York Board of Health officials think a small percentage were of young children—that is, between ten and fifteen years.—New York World.

COST OF LIVING IN CHINA.

Large Advance in Household and General Expenses Reported by Consul.

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, of Tsing-Tau, China, makes the following report relative to the increased cost of living in the Far East:

"The cost of living in China has increased considerably during the last few years, and the increased price of provisions, rents and other current expenses is becoming a continual subject for newspaper discussion.

"Ten years ago it was possible to secure in Tien-Tsin or Shanghai a good and commodious residence for \$35 to \$40 gold a month, and a luxurious building for \$60, but at the present time the minimum appears to be the latter figure, and houses which ten years ago were renting for \$35 now bring double that amount. A seven-room house in a row, without garden, rents for about \$60, while a detached house with even a small garden cannot be obtained for less than \$75.

"In Tsing-Tau rentals are somewhat higher, averaging \$70 for a seven or eight room house, and running to \$150 a month for an unpretentious villa (with a small garden), containing probably ten or twelve rooms.

"Hong Kong rentals are about the same as Shanghai, but vary considerably according to the situation, those at the Peak (a mountain resort above the city) commanding about 50 per cent. more than houses situated on the lower level.

"Ten years ago it was possible to employ excellent 'boys' at \$3.50 to \$5 gold a month, cooks from \$4.50 to \$6, and general house coolies for \$2.50 or \$3. Jinrikisha coolies could be secured for about the same price as house coolies, and would work as indoor servants when they were not pulling the jinrikisha. At the present time in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tien-Tsin wages are \$6 to \$10 gold a month for boys, while in some cases they demand even higher wages; \$6 to \$7.50 gold for cooks and \$4 to \$5 for coolies. Outdoor and indoor servants now will not exchange duties which necessitates an extra man for those who keep their own jinrikisha.

"In Tsing-Tau wages are still higher than in Shanghai or other places in China, and are 100 to 150 per cent. more than in other places in Shantung province. Boys here receive \$13 gold a month, cooks \$10 to \$15, coolies \$5 to \$6, children's Chinese nurses demand \$15 a month and their food, while in other parts of China the latter receive \$3.50 to \$5 gold a month or possibly at the highest \$8, and procure their own food.

"The price of all household commodities in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tien-Tsin has increased 30 to 40 per cent., and meats even higher. When the price of silver rose, some two years ago, the price of tinned goods was advanced, as was also the price of other commodities, but with the decline of silver there is no compensating reduction in the prices of articles of consumption. It is impossible for persons living in America to realize the great variation that is possible in the buying power of money where it is always on a fluctuating basis. A person who six or eight years ago received a salary of \$3,000 a year, equal to about \$7,000 in local currency, now finds that his \$3,000 only brings him about \$5,500 local currency, while the price of everything has increased enormously."

First Dining Car.

"Just forty years ago," said T. C. Newton, a Chicago railroad man, "the Chicago and Alton Railroad put on the first dining car ever operated on any railway train in the world. This was on the run between Chicago and St. Louis. If that car would be exhibited now it would create universal merriment. It had oilcloth table covers, the seats were screwed to the floor and the illumination depended on candles.

"Think of the contrast between that primitive affair of 1868 and the modern dining car, finished in solid mahogany, with gorgeous furniture, and a menu as elaborate and cooking as dainty as that supplied by any of the foremost hotels of America. Verily, we have been 'going some' in the four decades that have gone by since the Alton's first crude experiment.—Baltimore American.

Capital invested in Canadian factories is \$834,000,000, a gain of 8 1/2 per cent. in five years. Factory workers increased 13 per cent, and wages paid 43 per cent.



MERRY WIDOW FEET.

Merry Widow feet, the logical concomitants of Merry Widow hats, seem curiously unwelcome. A pair of such feet, as of course you realize, would be forty-two inches wide—I, e., the same width as the hat. Nevertheless, to demonstrate the rationality of the proposed arrangement, one need only appeal to the laws of physics and the ideas they have inserted into the mind. Will you not concede that it is difficult, if not impossible, to understand how a lady so broad at the top and so narrow across the feet contrives to keep her balance? I need hardly remind you that Salisbury Cathedral looks better as it is than it would if turned upside down. And were it actually inverted, the eye would at once demand that it be given some standard or base to account for its not toppling over. We resented the plans for the Province tower not merely because they called for a comical structure but also and chiefly because we couldn't see how in creation the structure was to keep its footing. But when, with joy, we survey that most shapely and winsome of objects, the glass goblet, a glow of satisfaction, makes glad our aesthetic sentiments. Broad at the top, it is broad at the bottom. It contents the eye while soothing the mind. It is symmetrical, artistic and altogether lovely.

So it has been by an easy path, after all, that I have led you to an appreciation of Merry Widow feet. Now let me urge that their moral, religious and economic value will equal, if not exceed, their pictorial worth. Many are they who have their temples ruined by the Merry Widow hat-pin; with feet of proportionate width the lady would obtrude less lavishly upon territory not her own. Besides, the church would take no small profit by the clerical onslaught upon the innovation; great spiritual uplift has resulted from sermons against big hats and fully as much may be looked for from those against the newest thing in feet. But we must not forget that ours is an age of materialism in which arguments in behalf of cash generally overtop pleas for more ethical and devotional progress. Accordingly I would urge the augmentation of feet as a relief for industrial and commercial depression. With fine perspicacity the straw trust secured the introduction of the incommensurable hat, thus booming business tremendously. The time is ripe for an analogous exploit by the leather trust.—Boston Transcript.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

In a distinct sweet voice, tintured with a suspicion of a southern drawl, Miss Sophie Wright, New Orleans' "best citizen," told the King's Daughters in the Ninth Presbyterian Church at Sixteenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, just what good citizenship is.

"I don't believe in women's suffrage," said the frail, crippled little woman, "but I believe every woman can be a good citizen. That doesn't mean that we should vote, only that we should live right, and have consideration for the rights of others."

For 28 years Miss Wright has been a school teacher in New Orleans. Until she was 10 years old, she never walked a step, nor did she go to school before the age of 14. Her achievements have been great. She possessed no means of her own, yet she has established a Home Institute where 1,500 working boys are instructed, and has founded an annex to the Home for Incurables for Crippled Children.

"There are no bad boys," she said. "That is, there are no bad boys if we take them and treat them right just when they most need guidance."

Miss Wright also questioned whether Philadelphia could be like New Orleans. That city, she said, always has money to erect a new jail, a new court house or a new penitentiary, but is always bankrupt when schools or playgrounds or public baths are mentioned.—Philadelphia Record.

CLEVER BUT SILLY.

The girl who can be cleverly silly is a perfect godsend to any sort of a social affair. She may be relied upon to save situations, keep people from the subjects better left undiscussed and from "showing their airs." This new, merry girl utterly ignores religion, politics and all topics of conversation upon which people are apt to differ so radically, and only talks about amusing and pleasant nothings, writes the Debutante in the Chicago Tribune.

The silly girl never delivers one of those long, uninteresting monologues on what "I think" or "I believe." She has acquired the subtle art of making other people amuse themselves by their own talking, and then she just smiles encouragingly at the right moment and laughs heartily and unconsciously when a joke is told—whether she thinks it good or not.

The popular girl of the season must learn how to tell a story well if she wishes to be a success. There is nothing more embarrassing either to the girl or the attentive roomful of people than that awful, painful silence that follows a story poorly told. It is a terrible moment.

A WIFE'S RIGHTS.

If husbands only new the power of a little praise where their wives

are concerned there would be fewer domestic tragedies. All work is made sweeter by kindly appreciation.

It does not cost much to tell your wife that she looks pretty in her new dress, and yet how many of you fail to notice the dress at all or worse still, if you do notice it, it is only to find fault with the cost of it.

Just try the praise plan for a while. Give up fault-finding. Why should you speak to your wife in a tone of voice that you would not dare use toward another woman.

A woman will work cheerfully forever if she gets love and appreciation for her efforts. You can't afford to lose your wife's love, for it is the most precious of all your possessions.

But even the tenderness and endurance of the most faithful of women wears out if it meets with nothing but neglect.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Human Hand "the Instrument of Instruments"

By Edward L. Young.

It was not less a personage than the great Aristotle, who termed the human hand "the instrument of instruments," which enables man to make all other instruments, to manage and apply them to divers uses, and to produce the most powerful and most delicate effects.

The blind, as we all know, have the sense of touch most singularly sensitive. A writer in a medical contemporary now cites the case of a post mortem examination of a blind man which revealed the fact that in the nerves at the end of the fingers well-defined cells of gray matter had formed, identical in substance and in cell formation with the gray matter of the brain.

The radical difference between the hand of man and of the monkey lies in the thumb. In the human hand the thumb has the "opposing power," which means that the thumb can be made to touch the tip of each or any of the other fingers on the same hand; the monkey's thumb is non-opposable.

The white lines which cross the fingernails, particularly the thumb-nails, are signs of disturbances in the organism at the time they are formed. A German scientist's observation is that forty-six per cent. of the criminals have these lines, forty-three per cent. of idiots and fifty per cent. of lunatics.

The growth of nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more rapidly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail that is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer. The increase of the nails on the right hand is more rapid than on the left; it also differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger. It is more rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this, slower for the little finger and slowest for the thumb.

The nails of the Chinese nobility sometimes attains a length of eighteen inches, and the Siamese belles wear long silver cases at the ends of their fingers to protect the nails, if they are long enough to need it, or to make people believe that they are there even if they are not.

Line markings have been found distinct and unimpaired on the fingers of Egyptian mummies.

The authorities of Scotland Yard, the police headquarters of London, in 1904, identified five thousand persons by the indexed finger-prints. The experts there have gone through eight hundred thousand finger-prints, and in no two have they found more than three points of identity. Each digit gives an average of about thirty-five points of comparison. In making records the whole ten digits are taken.

It is strange that so strong a prejudice against the left hand has lived and increased for centuries, when there is no natural or physiological reason for it. Examination of the skeleton of a person who was strong, healthy and well formed in life shows that the bones of the left hand and arm are just as large and capable as those of the right. The study of physiology shows, too, that the muscles and ligaments and cartilages that fastened that person's arms to his body, and gave them the power of motion, were made to do their work just as well on one side of the body as on the other. If the left side was the weaker, it was because of the failure to exercise it as freely as the other.

A Defence of the Nurseryman

By W. D. Howells.

NURSERYMEN are not so wicked as they are erratic. They are infected by their occupation; it is notorious that the businesses of men corrupt their bosoms, and some more than others. For instance, dealing in horses is peculiarly depraving; wherever the genus homo comes into commercial relations with the genus equus, homo falls, and with a more resounding moral cropper than huntsman or huntswoman came. Real-estate brokerage is also corrupting; next to the horse the house in a means of evil; and perhaps after the horse and the house comes the tree. It is not that the tree attacks the principles of man; it attains him rather through their common vagarious mother, Nature, who is of all things uncertain and infirm of purpose. The nurseryman, who leans upon her, and is fondled on her knees and draws his life directly from her deep breast, imbibes her variability of mood, and will sometimes say the thing which is not, without meaning malice or even playful mischief. He will say, for example, if you want a mulberry tree of him in April that the mulberry starts early and cannot then be transplanted. Being pursued by letter and telegram for a mulberry tree from which you, well stricken in years, impatiently desire to eat the fruit that very summer, he will send you a well-grown mulberry, four inches in diameter of the trunk, which if transplanted in early May, in all but full leaf, will flower and fruit so abundantly that all the dooryard robins shall drop obese from its boughs gorged with their ravin; and you will yourself get some dozens of berries which you pick up, ant-eaten, from the grass.

It is his winning irresponsibility which Nature imparts to the nurserymen, her spoiled children. As she herself will offer you a cucumber when you ask for a banana-melon, so he, if you order a thing he has not, will send you another; or he will lure you along till past the season for planting anything, when he will fearlessly own that he does not "stock" it, but will try the next year to get it for you from another nurseryman.—Harper's Magazine.

The Love of Money.

By Winifred Black.

A MAN died in a county poorhouse in Illinois the other day. The day he died he fell heir to a fortune of \$100,000.

His only sister, it seems, was a rich woman—rich in money but so poor in spirit that she let the brother, who had slept in the same cradle with her, spend twenty years in the poorhouse.

Then she died, and all her money came to him—too late.

Poor man and poor sister! What a mean, small, poverty-stricken life she must have led. What good did it do her to leave all that money behind her when she died?

She didn't know the first thing about the way to have a good time, did she? If she had, she would have gone out to Illinois, found her old brother, and said to him, "Come, brother, we are alone in the world together, you and I; let's be happy."

And she and her poor old brother could have roamed the world over and made every day a dream of joy for each other.

But the poor rich woman didn't know anything about such things as this. She had money—lots of money—and that was all.

I suppose she thought she was fortunate. I think she was as unlucky as a man with dyspepsia, who sees the table set with fragrant food and dare not venture a bite.

What's the use of money if you don't know enough to buy happiness with it?

It's a disease, the love of money—a carking, cancerous, shrivelling disease. Heaven help the poor soul who falls a victim to it!

The Mythical Island of Buss

By J. Scott Keltie.

ON Frohisher's last voyage, 1573, one of fifteen ships, the buss Emanuel of Bridgewater, went astray. On its return the captain told a wonderful story of having discovered a large island somewhere to the east of the south coast of Greenland, which was named after the buss (a term applied to a strongly built small vessel of fifty or sixty tons). What was the real origin of the report, whether pure invention or delusion, has given rise to no end of discussion. But this phantom island, some fifty thousand square miles in area, kept its place on maps down to the great physical atlas of Keith Johnston in the middle of the nineteenth century. Expeditions were sent out repeatedly to search for it, but with as little result as in the case of Antilla. Yet it was mapped in detail, and its features named with as much confidence as if it had been Iceland or the Faroes. Even yet we find authorities of reputation maintaining a belief in the existence of Buss Island, and accounting for the disappearance of this fifty thousand square miles of land by a sudden convulsion which sank it some hundreds of fathoms below the surface of the ocean. It is more easy to believe either that the original story was an invention or that the crew of the buss of Bridgewater mistook the southern ocean of Greenland in those foggy seas for an island.—Harper's Magazine.

Profit in Rats.

Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a rat pound. It is a deep, walled pit, in which some thousands of rats are kept. A dead horse is thrown into this pit at night, and rats strip the carcass of its flesh. Once a month there is a general slaying of rats by gas. The rats are sleek and plump, and their hides are in excellent condition and eventually are made into dition. Their skins are removed and "kid" gloves.—Kansas City Journal.

MRS. FRANK STROEBE



A Remarkable Recovery.
Mrs. Frank Stroebe, R. F. D. 1, Appleton, Wis., writes: "I began using Peruna a few months ago, when my health and strength were all gone, and I was nothing but a nervous wreck, could not sleep, eat or rest properly, and felt no desire to live. Peruna made me look at life in a different light, as I began to regain my lost strength."
"I certainly think Peruna is without a rival as a tonic and strength builder."

"A Square Deal."
There was once a sporting parson at Eastington, a place on the English coast which was a favorite landing place for woodcocks at the time of their immigration to England. When the birds arrived, exhausted by their long flight, everybody in the parish, including the parson, turned out to join in the sport of knocking them down with sticks. One Sunday the people were in church and the parson, in the pulpit when the church door was cautiously opened and a head appeared with a beckoning finger. "Well, what is it?" asked the parson. "Cocks is com!" The parson hurriedly shut up his sermon case. "Shut the door and lock it," he cried to the clerk. "Keep the people in church till I've got my surprise off. Let's all have a fair chance."

HEALTH BRINGS HAPPINESS.

Invalid Once, a Happy Woman Now.
Mrs. C. R. Shelton, Pleasant street, Covington, Tenn., says: "Once I seemed a helpless invalid, but now I enjoy the best of health. Kidney disease brought me down terribly. Rheumatic aches and pains made every move painful. The secretions were disordered and my head ached to distraction. I was in a bad condition, but medicines failed to help. I lost ground daily until I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once and soon made me strong and well."
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Making Allowances for Him.
"You used to know Tom, my nephew, didn't you?"
"O, yes, I knew him well. Tom's a good soul. I always liked him."
"He's one of the successful operators in Wall street now."
"In spite of that I still think Tom's a good soul."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Coughing; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.



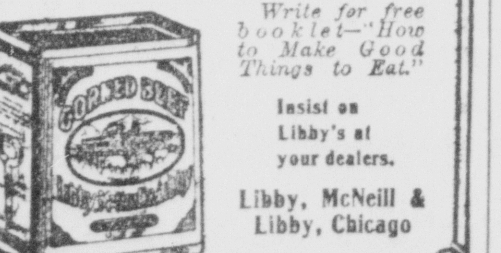
Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a big difference between just corned beef—the kind sold in bulk—and Libby's Cooked Corned Beef. The difference is in the taste, quality of meat and natural flavor.

Every fiber of the meat of Libby's Cooked Corned Beef is evenly and mildly cured, cooked scientifically and carefully packed in Libby's Great White Kitchen

It forms an appetizing dish, rich in food value and makes a summer meal that satisfies.

For Quick Serving:—Libby's Cooked Corned Beef, cut into thin slices. Arrange on a platter and garnish with Libby's Chow Chow. A tempting dish for luncheon, dinner, supper



S. N. U. No. 28—1908

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water



THE GARGOIL.

The Gargoyle often makes its perch on a cathedral or a church. Where, mid ecclesiastic style, He smiles an early-Gothic smile. And while the parson, dignified, Spouts at his weary flock inside, The Gargoyle, from his lofty seat, Spouts at the people in the street. And, like the parson, seems to say To those beneath him, "Let us spray." I like the Gargoyle best; he plays So cheerfully on rainy days, While parsons (no one can deny) Are awful dampers—when they're dry. —Olive Herford in the Century.

THE ONLY USE FOR 'EM.
Jack—"The forests should be conserved."
Stella—"Oh, I guess there are enough left to carve our initials on." —New York Sun.

NOT IN JERSEY.
Knicker—"Do you think dogs should be muzzled?"
Becker—"If you proposed to muzzle mosquitoes there would be sentimentalists to oppose it."—New York Sun.

MADE A BIG DIFFERENCE.
Mrs. Gramercy—"You always told me you couldn't see anything in socialism."
Mrs. Park—"But, my dear, I didn't know it was going to become a fad." —Puck.

CORRECT.
"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains.
"Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—Washington Star.

MODERN BUSINESS ETHICS.
"Oh that a boy of mine should live to disgrace his family!"
"Why, dad, what's the matter with you? It's all right. I got off on a technicality."—Kansas City Journal.

BY GASOLENE.
"I had to sell my auto, but I haven't missed it yet."
"How's that?"
"You can get most of the sensations by cleaning rugs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ENDURANCE.
"Your daughter has a wonderful ear for music."
"Yes," answered Mr. Camrox wearily, "seems like it can stand most anything."—Washington Star.

THE LUNCHEONER'S LITTLE JOKE.
Lunch—"Is this meant to be short-cake?"
Waitress—"Yes, sir."
Luncher (sarcastically)—"Then for heaven's sake take it away and berry it."—Boston Transcript.

UNPARDONABLE!
"They are not smart people, are they?"
"Oh, dear, no," answered Miss Frivellon. "He wears last year's clothes and she uses last season's slang."—Washington Star.

DIDN'T STAY LIGHT.
Ella—Bella bleached her hair, but the original color is coming back again.
Stella—Yes, it seems to be a case of the light that failed.—New York Press.

WHO, INDEED?
"Who is that stout gentleman in the boss's room?" said the clerk in the War Office to the private secretary.
"Why, that is Secretary Taft. Didn't you know him?"
"No, I've only been here two years."—Life.

A CHANCE OF RETALIATION.
"Have you availed yourself of the privilege of leap year?"
"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I don't care to have a man tell me he will be a brother to me."—Washington Star.

RHETORICAL OR PHYSICAL?
"Yes," remarked one legislator, "I flogged my opponent in our recent debate."
"What did you do it with?" asked the other. "A metaphor or a short-arm jolt?"—Washington Star.

DIFFERENTIATION.
"Is lying ever justifiable?"
"Never."
"But I have known some very well respected men to promise one thing and do another."
"Goodness, man, that isn't lying; that's business."—Nashville American.

OUR FOREIGN JANITOR.
"Papa, what is the Golden Gate the fleet sailed through?"
"It's the entrance to San Francisco." —

"And does the Mayor keep the key?"
"No, son. I understand from Hobson that Japan keeps it."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



Proof is inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:
"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.
For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?
Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Record Nebraska Wolf Hunt.
The residents of the north edge of Adams county and the south edge of Hall county participated in a wolf hunt recently in which twenty-three wolves were captured out of twenty-five rounded up, says the Hastings (Neb.) Tribune. It is claimed that this is a record breaker for the state.
Wolf hunts are all the go, but as a rule Br'er Wolf shows a clean pair of heels and gets away. In a round-up in Farmers township an unfortunate was caught napping; the others slipped through the line. A hundred or more men and boys organized a hunt on the river bottom directly east of town. One wolf was killed, one at least and possibly more escaped by hiding in the grass.

Their hair is the color of the dead grass, and a wolf will lie flat and not be seen by a hunter only a rod or so away, and when the line passes he makes for his life.

A hunt announced for Summer township came off lately, when one wolf was killed and four got away. The hunters afford considerable sport, even though they get few wolves. Usually at the end of a round-up there will be a lot of jack rabbits and cottontails in the ring, and when the shotguns are turned loose it is a reminder of a skirmish line in action.

Chipper.
"Will you saw some wood for your dinner?"
"O'm, I don't eat wood."—Houston Post.

WIFE WON.
Husband Finally Convinced.
Some men are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience.
A very "conservative" ill man, however, let his good wife find out for herself what a blessing Postum is to those who are distressed in many ways, by drinking coffee. The wife writes:
"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.
"Common sense, reason, and my better judgment told me that coffee drinking was the trouble. At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.'
"He knew he was right and he knew I knew it, too. I capitulated. Prior to this our family had tried Postum but disliked it, because, as we learned later, it was not made right.
"Determined this time to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg.—that is, boiled it 15 minutes after boiling commenced, obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavor similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.
"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"Grass Widow" Not Slang.
"She is a grass widow," said the professor, nodding in the direction of a lady with yellow hair.
"A 'grass' widow? Oh, professor, I didn't think you would use slang."
"Grass' widow is not slang," said the professor stoutly. It is, on the contrary, a very ancient and correct expression. It comes from the French 'grace.' It was originally written 'grace' widow. Its meaning is 'widow by courtesy.'
"There is nothing slangy or disrespectful in the term 'grace' widow." A widow may call herself that with propriety and with propriety any one may call her that."—Chicago Chronicle.

DOCTOR SAID "USE CUTICURA"
In Bad Case of Eczema on Child—Disease Had Reached a Fearful State—His Order Resulted in Complete Cure.
"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. I can safely say that Cuticura did a lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907."

Crash!
The auto leaped from the high, steep bank.
Why, haven't you heard the painful story?
(The pieces of glass are flying yet.)
It landed on a conservatory!
—Chicago Tribune.

Recollections of a Busy Life.
"Your face is familiar," said the passenger with the goggles. "Haven't I run against you somewhere before?"
"No, sir," answered the passenger with the hunted look in his eyes. "You've tried a dozen times or more to run over me, but I have always been able to dodge in time."

Purely a Matter of Choice.
"Do I have to pay this bill for gas that I never used?"
"Not unless you choose. There is no compulsion about it. We merely shut off your gas if you don't pay it."—Chicago Tribune.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE
Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

A shopkeeper in Tunbridge Wells, England, is a believer in reform spelling. He displayed the other day a placard reading: "3 Whewl Trysicuel for Sal."

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

The finances of Cape Colony have been hard hit by the depression in the diamond market.

FITS St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Allen's Foot-Ease. Write for Free 25c trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 911 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



Send dealer's name and top from pound carton of "20-Mule-Team" Brooms, and 4 cents in stamps and we will mail illustrated booklet, giving many uses for "Brooms in the Home, Farm and Dairy," also this lace design, 15 by 16 inches, on cloth ready for working. FREE
Address Pacific Coast Broom Co., Chicago. Local Agents Wanted. Write for Money Making Plan.

I SELL IRRIGATED LAND IN UTAH

\$85 per acre. Will yield \$40 to \$100 per acre. On railroad. Best market for produce anywhere in country. Perfect climate. Well settled. Cheap excursion tickets to see land.
JOHN MAGEE, 960 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

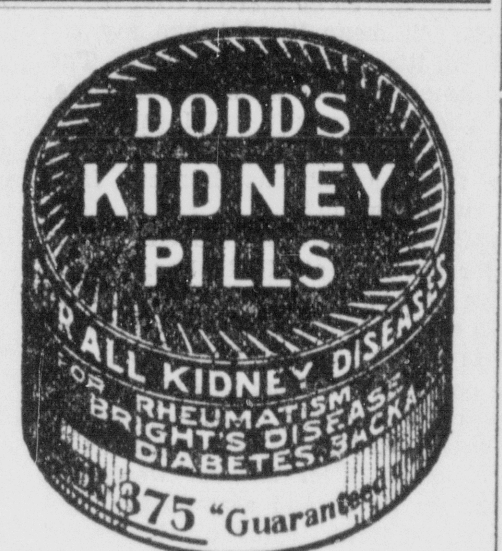
Opportunity of a Lifetime
A Home and a Permanent Income. This association has an option on 500,000 acres of land. Two rivers, 100,000 acres of valuable timber, fertile soil, delightful climate, railroad now building. Under our plan you will have a home and a farm of your own and an equal interest in the entire enterprise. Easy Payments. Write for literature today. **LA PROSPERIDAD COLONY ASSOCIATION, Dept. H, 546 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.**
Invest \$5 Monthly in Oklahoma farm lands. Agents Wanted. Write for particulars. **C. W. DEMING Inv. Co., Tulsa, Okla.**
WANTED Stocks of Merchandise, invoicing from 10 to 20,000 dollars in exchange for income property and some cash. Address Box 65, Marion, Ind.

"Bouncer" Twenty Years After.
The perfect skeleton of a cat was found between the walls of the old Corby building in Bloomfield Centre this morning by men in the employ of William R. Raab, a contractor, who is remodeling the structure for the grocery firm.
It was recognized by one of the older residents as the remains of "Bouncer," a cat that disappeared suddenly about twenty years ago. "Bouncer" was a famous fighter of dogs, as well as rats, and had whipped nearly every canine in town, until one day he ran across "Gyp Sleggers," a dog with a record for cats, known by almost everybody.
"Gyp" and "Bouncer" had it hot and heavy for a time, but the dog was too much for the cat, and the latter was chased up a dark stairway leading from Abel Baker's old store, and in some manner fell between the walls and was unable to get itself out. For a time it was believed that the building was haunted, but the cries came from poor "Bouncer."—Newark Advertiser.

Cure for Seasickness.
A cure for seasickness, which a German doctor says he has discovered, consists in the sufferer lying on his back and having handkerchiefs soaked in hot water twisted very tightly around his forehead.

Purely Relative.
"My dear friend, don't you know there's no such thing as matter?"
"If I weighed only ninety-five pounds, as you do, I might easily believe that; but I weigh 245, and I'm harder to convince."

A typhoid fever survey to determine the means, aside from domestic water supplies, by which this disease is transmitted, is to be conducted in Pittsburg at the expense of the Russell Sage fund.



FOR SALE Fine 820-Acre N. Dak. Improved FARM. One mile from good town. About \$5,000 worth new buildings. Cheap. Easy terms. Deal with owner. Address Box 92, Spiritwood, N. Dak.

WIDOWS under new LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

S. N. U. No. 28—1908
If writing to advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the advertisement in this paper.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.
Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.
One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid. Large Trial Sample
WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE Fine 820-Acre N. Dak. Improved FARM. One mile from good town. About \$5,000 worth new buildings. Cheap. Easy terms. Deal with owner. Address Box 92, Spiritwood, N. Dak.

WIDOWS under new LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

S. N. U. No. 28—1908
If writing to advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Personally-Conducted EXCURSION to NIAGARA FALLS via Chicago, Indiana & Southern R.R. Wednesday, August 12, 1908

Tickets will be sold for Special Trains, consisting of Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, high-class Coaches, Smoking and Baggage Cars, at fares shown from the following important points:

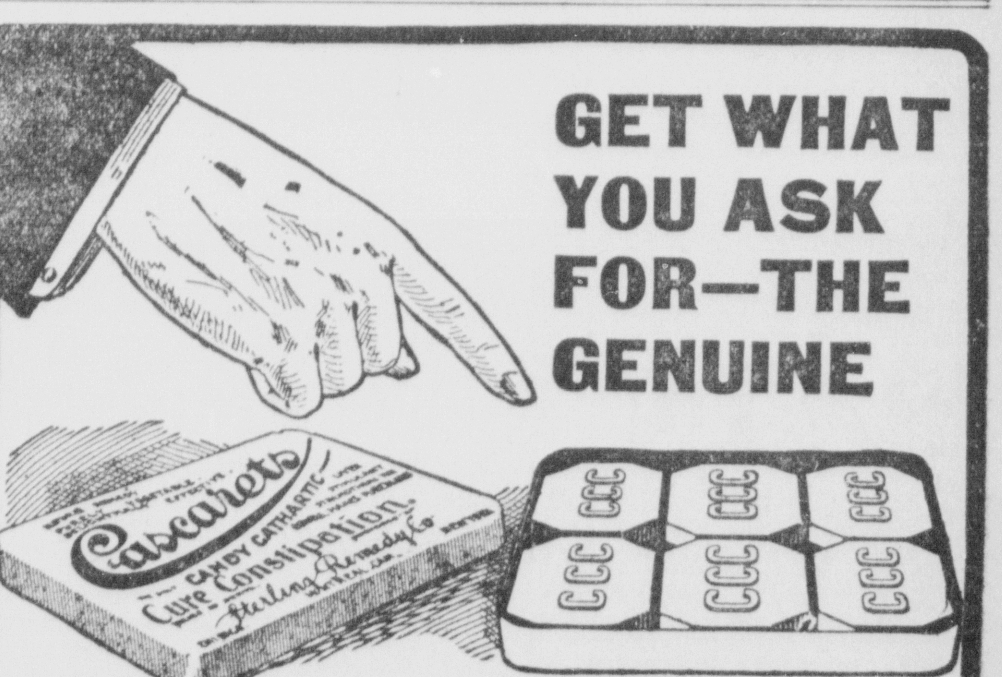
Zearing	11.45 am	Round-trip
Ladd	12.01 pm	Fare
Seatonville	12.09 pm	
Howe	12.13 pm	
Granville	12.34 pm	
Lostant	1.02 pm	
Streator	1.35 pm	Round-trip
Dwight	2.10 pm	Fare
Redick	2.26 pm	
Kankakee	3.10 pm	
Momence	3.31 pm	
Danville	1.30 pm	

Trains will run through solid, without change, arriving at Niagara Falls early next morning.

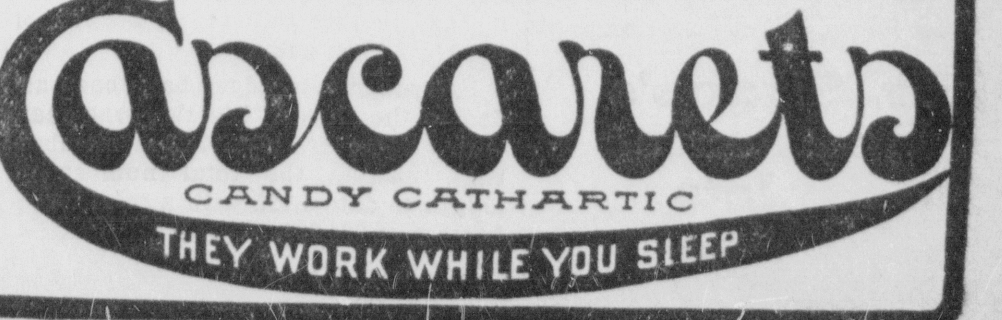
Tickets limited to twelve days, including date of sale, affording ample time to visit Niagara, also make such side trips as are offered from Niagara Falls to Toronto, Thousand Islands, Highlands of Ontario, Montreal and Quebec. The most attractive and inexpensive Va. tion trips of the season.

For complete information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or write to the undersigned, who will mail you a beautiful booklet, "Niagara Falls," and other matter describing the advantages of this excursion.


J. P. HAGERTY, Traveling Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
WARREN J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.



CASCARETS Candy Cathartic are always put up in blue metal box, our trade-marked, long-tailed C on the cover—tablet octagonal, stamped O C C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. Address **STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.**



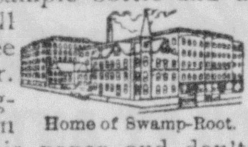
Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.
Prevalence of Kidney Disease.



Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalence of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physician, who consider themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease undermines the system.

What To Do.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



BATHS
Take Turkish Salt glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

W. F. Miller
Lawyer
Office: 1024 W. 2nd St. Hancock Building.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

It Reached the Spot.
Mr. E. Humphrey, who owns a large general store at Omega, O., and is president of the Adams County Telephone Company as well as of the Home telephone Co., of Pike County O., says of Dr. King's New Discovery "It saved my life once. At least I think it did. It seemed to reach the spot—the very else failed." Dr. King's New Discovery not only reaches the cough spot; it heals the sore spots and the weak spots in throat, lung, and chest. Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Charged With Embezzlement.
Indianapolis, July 15.—Roy Massena, a young man employed by the Central Union Telephone company, was arrested and taken to Warsaw, Kosciusko county, to answer to the charges of altering public records and embezzlement while he was deputy treasurer of that county. It is alleged that Massena altered the records in the treasurer's office while he was in full charge as deputy under James J. Babcock, former treasurer, and appropriated from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

PAIN
Pain in the head—pain anywhere, has its cause. Pain congestion, pain in blood pressure—nothing else usually. At least, so says Dr. Shoop, and to prove it he has created a little pink tablet. That tablet—called Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—coaxes blood pressure away from pain centers. Its effect is charming, pleasingly delightful. Gently though safely, it surely equalizes the blood circulation.

If you have a headache, it's blood pressure. If you have periods with women, same cause. If you are sleepless, restless, nervous, it's blood congestion—blood pressure. That surely is a certainty, for Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets stop it in 20 minutes, and the tablets simply distribute the unnatural blood pressure.

Bruse your finger, and doesn't it get red, and swell, and pain you? Of course it does. It's congestion, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain is—always. It's simply Common Sense.

We sell at 25 cents, and cheerfully recommend

Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets
A. J. PELLANS.

KEPT HIS PROMISE
William McCarty Broke Parole, Became Converted, Returns to Prison.

"UP TO ME TO GO BACK"

This Was the Resolution He Took Upon Being Converted In Far Away Yakima, Wash.

Unusual Case Reported at Michigan City of the Power of Salvation Army.

Michigan City, Ind., July 15.—William McCarty has begun to serve out a fourteen-year sentence in the Indiana state prison because a year or so ago he broke his parole. McCarty reached here after traveling from North Yakima, Wash., in fulfillment of a written promise to Governor Hanly. He waited in the Northwest just long enough to earn money for his railroad fare after he became converted at a Salvation Army meeting in North Yakima. Soon after his conversion his conscience began troubling him, and McCarty wrote to Governor Hanly promising to return.

"Come ahead," wrote the governor in reply. "Your broken parole will mean a sentence of fourteen years, but you have made me a promise. Now fulfill it."

"I never was so happy as I am now," said McCarty as he started toward the prison. "I mean it. I broke my parole and it's up to me to go back. The punishment will be such as I deserve, but when I leave my cell I can do it with head erect and with the knowledge that I am at least honest. Isn't that worth while?"

McCarty was first sentenced to prison for burglary at Montpelier. While drunk he had broken into a hardware store and stolen \$500 worth of instruments which he sold for \$16.50. He was sentenced to from two to fourteen years at hard labor. After two years he was paroled, and got a job on an ice wagon. After several weeks he again got drunk and assaulted a man in a street fight. Knowing this would end his parole he fled from the state. He finally drifted to Washington state, where, in company with two other "jail birds," he began attending the Salvation Army services. After he joined the army he lost track of his pals.

'SQUIRE MARTIN ARRESTED
Accused of Imposing Fine Not Placed of Record.

Wabash, Ind., July 15.—Charles C. Martin, justice of the peace, was arrested last night on an affidavit which contained two counts alleging grand larceny and robbery. Jacob W. Metzger and Henry Dailey are the prosecuting witnesses. 'Squire Martin gave bond, pending a preliminary hearing. The prosecution is the outgrowth of arrests made by Martin, Deputy Game Warden Gallion and special constables last June, at which time they swooped down on illegal fishermen in the northern part of the county and assessed fines ranging from \$40 to \$100. It is alleged that Martin never put the cases on record. Still later the defendants were regularly arrested and compelled to pay a second fine. The prosecuting witnesses were tried by Martin at the lakeside at the midnight hour.

TERSE TELEGRAMS
Elks in convention at Dallas selected Los Angeles, Cal., as the next convention city.

Profit taking on a large scale caused weakness in the Chicago grain and provisions market.

Governor Patterson was renominated by Tennessee Democrats in convention at Nashville.

Mr. Bryan has promised Roger Sullivan of Illinois that he will speak at the Illinois Democratic state convention at Peoria in September.

The tropical heat spell which has enveloped New York for nearly three weeks, has resulted in the death of over three score of persons.

Manuel Bonilla, a former president of Honduras, who has been mentioned as being implicated in the uprising in that country, has protested his innocence.

Thomas O'Brien, the American ambassador to Japan, has arrived at San Francisco on a leave of absence to attend to some business matters in Europe.

In a head-on collision on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway, near St. Louis, two engineers were killed and several persons were injured.

What is declared to be the original painting by Rubens of the "Descent from the Cross," has been discovered in the Catholic cathedral of St. Nicholas at Warsaw.

Thomas D. Jordan, formerly comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, dropped dead of heart disease in the Wall street station of the New York subway.

Forty-four new lodges have been added to the Elks within the past year, with an increase of 29,789 in membership, making the total number of lodges to date 1,125 with a total membership of 284,321.

EVER WATCHFUL
A Little Care Will Save Many Sore Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidneys, secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health. The discharges not excessive or infrequent. Contain no "brick dust" sediment. Doans Kidney Pills will do this for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick. Carl Moritz, of 117 East Fifth St., Seymour Ind., says: "I suffered a great deal from kidney trouble. My back was very weak and lame at times sharp cutting pains would strike me across the loins and caused severe pain. The kidney secretions were greatly disordered being very painful in passing too frequently in action. My mother had used Doan's Kidney Pills with very good result so I procured a box at Milhous's drug store. They cured me of the trouble and I have had no return of it since. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a splendid kidney remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

The first consignment of Taft buttons has been received at Republican state headquarters. It consisted of 10,000 buttons, which Secretary Riddick says is "only sufficient to relieve the immediate and pressing demand." From all over Indiana are pouring in requests for Taft buttons, and Mr. Riddick promises that a further supply of 100,000 will be forthcoming later, and that they will be distributed equitably through the county committees. The buttons are in three designs. One represents the presidential candidate with his running mate, Mr. Sherman. Another is a picture of Mr. Taft surmounting an eagle. This is a very pretty design done in colors. The third is a small button and presents Mr. Taft's smiling face with the following introduction: "For President William H. Taft."

This is what Hon. Jake Moore, State Warden of Georgia, says of Kodol for Dyspepsia: "E. C. DeWitts & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sirs—I have suffered more than twenty years from indigestion. About eighteen months ago I had grown so much worse that I could not digest a crust of corn bread and could not retain anything on my stomach. I lost 25 lbs; in fact I made up my mind that I could not live but a short time, when a friend of mine recommended Kodol. I consented to try it to please him and was better in one day. I now weigh more than I ever did in my life and am in better health than for many years. Kodol did it. I keep a bottle constantly, and write this hoping that humanity may be benefited. Yours very truly, Jake C. Moore, Atlanta, Aug. 10, 1904." Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam Takes Up Ballooning.
Washington, July 15.—With the arrival of the dirigible balloon at Fort Meyer this week of Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, there will be inaugurated the first series of aeronautical tests held under the patronage of the government. The tests of both heavier-than-air machines and dirigible balloons during the next two months will command the attention of aeronauts throughout the world.

The Worlds Best Climate.
is not entirely free from disease on the high elevations fevers prevail, while on the lower levels malaria is encountered to a greater or less extent, according to altitude. To overcome climate affections lassitude, malaria, jaundice, biliousness, fever and ague, and general debility, the most effective remedy is Electric Bitters, the great alterative and blood purifier; the antidote for every form of bodily weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters drug store.

Regicide Plot Nipped in Bud.
Sosnowice, Russian Poland, July 15.—A plot against the life of Emperor Nicholas has been discovered here. The conspiracy was well planned and had many ramifications. More than a hundred men and women have been arrested charged with being implicated in the plot, and other arrests are impending.

A Californians Luck.
"The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a box of Bucklin's Arnica Salve," writes Charles F. Budahn, of Tracy, California. "Two 25c boxes cured me of an annoying case of itching piles, which had troubled me for years and that yielded to no other treatment." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters Drug store.

Bears are liable to taxation in several of the Japanese villages. The origin of this curious custom seems to be unknown.

Value Same As Gold
B. G. Stewart, a merchant of Cedar View, Miss., says: "I tell my customers when they buy a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills they get the worth of that much gold in weight if afflicted with constipation, malaria or biliousness." Sold under guarantee at drug store. 25c.

NOT READY TO ACT

Democrats In Lincoln Conference
Defer the Naming of a Chairman.

LEANING TOWARD ATWOOD

Leavenworth Lawyer Seems to Be In the Lead in the Estimation of the National Committee.

Formal Resolution Adopted Looking to the Publication of Campaign Contributions.

Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—The appointment of a sub-committee of eleven to meet at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago on July 25 to name a chairman of the Democratic national committee and the adoption of a resolution providing for making public campaign contributions were the principal accomplishments of the national committee's meeting with William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern at Fairview. Democrats the country over were called upon to form clubs immediately to aid the campaign work.

It may be stated on authority that had the whole committee acted, National Committeeman John N. Atwood of Leavenworth, Kan., in all probability would have been made campaign manager. Sentiment in that direction formed quite general among the committeemen during the trip here from Denver. Mr. Atwood is a lawyer and business man of undoubted standing, and he wants the position. He was not at Fairview, a fact which is attributed to his belief that the chairmanship would be tendered him. That that action was not taken was due to Mr. Bryan. The latter has no favorite for the position, nor was it antagonism to anyone which formed the motive of his action.

Mr. Bryan suggested the appointment of the sub-committee and declared that upon it there should be no man who was a candidate himself or had a candidate for the campaign leadership.

This being put in the form of a motion by Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Chairman Taggart appointed the following, his own membership being provided for in the resolution:

Taggart, Indiana, chairman; Hall, Nebraska; Mack, New York; Osborne, Wyoming; Green, Rhode Island; Ryan, Wisconsin; Daniels, North Carolina; Wade, Iowa; Tomlinson, Alabama; Cole, California; Brady, Oklahoma. Daniels was made secretary.

The presence on the sub-committee of Mr. Ryan is an assurance that he is no longer considered a candidate. Inquiry among members of the sub-committee failed to elicit leanings toward any candidate, but the fact that the appointment has been left in their hands is not believed to diminish the chances of Mr. Atwood. D. J. Campau of Michigan is no longer being considered; Tom L. Johnson won't have it; Urey Woodson would prefer to be not considered, and Ollie James believes his greatest usefulness is on the stump. This situation for the present at least leaves the sub-committee with but one candidate to consider, namely, Mr. Atwood. The only whisper heard against Mr. Atwood today was the fact that his eminence in the legal profession may have brought him into closer connection with corporations than would be consistent in a campaign against "corporate greed and predatory wealth."

There is ample time before the Chicago meeting for this matter to be investigated by the sub-committee if it should deem such action necessary.

Lincoln is extremely happy because the formal notification of her foremost citizen that he has been chosen as the Democratic standard bearer will take place in his home town. Some members believed there would be great political advantage in having the notification take place in New York, while Urey Woodson was among those who favored Chicago. Chicago, he said, was a central point and the fact that railroad fares had to be paid was a factor. But there was no opposition to Mr. Bryan's wish to have the scene laid in his home city. The time was set for August 12. As this is a good two weeks after the date appointed for a similar function at Cincinnati for Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan will have ample opportunity to prepare an answer to any statements the Republican nominee may make. The official notification of the vice presidential nominee, Mr. Kern, will take place at Indianapolis at a date to be determined upon later, probably by the time the sub-committee meets at Chicago. Mr. Kern left here last evening and will arrive at Indianapolis, where a demonstration has been planned in his honor, at 6 o'clock this evening.

Put Ban on Fireworks.

Cleveland, O., July 15.—By a vote of twenty-one to seven, the city council passed an ordinance decreeing that henceforth no private celebration of the fourth of July by the use of fire arms or fireworks shall occur. The council, however, reserved the right to permit the city to give an "Official display" in the public parks if it so desires. The ordinance was the result of the deaths of ten persons in this year's independence day observance.

Don't Worry
If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat the words of thousands of other sufferers from womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI
It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick, of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly with female trouble, and the doctors did no good. They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it made me feel like a new woman. I am still using this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

COMING

MADAME CORRINNE
The Public Reading
PALMIST

Will be here for the week with Lachman-Loos Mighty Hippodrome Shows. Madame Corrinne will be remembered by many at Brownstown last year. Her readings are all scientific. **HALF PRICE DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK.**

WATCH For Her. WAIT For Her.
Visit her Booth while on the Grounds.

Dr. H. S. Sherwood
SPECIALIST

Will be in Seymour the first and third Mondays of each month and stay one week each time. In a very short time he intends permanently locating in Seymour.

He treats Chronic Disease of the Blood; Skin; Nerves; Heart; Kidneys and Digestive Organs.

He cures Catarrh of Head, Throat, Lungs and Catarrhal Deafness by constitutional methods in connection with the Nebulizer, Medicated Hot Air and Electricity.

Piles; Rupture; Varicocele; Fistula; Goitre; Cancer; Old Sores and Ulcers; Granulated Eyes on a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE. NO CURE, NO PAY.**

Consultation and Examination Free.

OFFICE: 10½ N. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana.

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers
We recently added a machine for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.

Building Material
For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.